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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,801—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th Sept.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	F. Creevy	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
† ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5307	W. J. Wheler	28th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	26th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRAILTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
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For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	GdeGrisogono.	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1896.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,011 Tons, Captain J. E. SANDILANDS, will sail for MALABAR COAST and CALCUTTA, on the 25th September, 1896.
Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
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44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay, 19th September, 1896.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer KT. of ST. JOHN, 3,483 Tons, Captain BILLETT, will SAIL hence for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 30th instant.
The Steamer will also call at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.
For Freight and Passage apply to
TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd September, 1896.

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SEASON 1897.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th Sept., at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 26th Sept., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 24th Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingа, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, about the 24th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 30th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1896.

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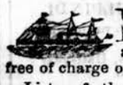

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st "
OCEANIEN	4229	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Rogliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter,
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S. S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGO, SUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 10th October, 1896.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

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MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passages Season, 1897, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies, are invited to apply either to Bombay or Calcutta, when the omission will at once be rectified.—No charge is made for arranging and booking passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation and (when cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship either in first or second saloon.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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BLUE-EYED SUSAN.

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Orchestra by the String Band of the Durham Light Infantry.

Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.'s

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay, will be held in the hall of the FRAMJI COWASJEE INSTITUTE, on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 5-30 p.m., for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Barrister-at-Law, on the subject of the POLITICAL DISABILITIES OF HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S INDIAN SUBJECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA; and adopting such resolutions on the subject as may be deemed advisable.

D. E. WACHA,
N. G. CHANDRAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSY,
Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1896.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1896, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and will be payable on or after the 25th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 15th instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

23rd September, 1896.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, 1896, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To elect a Member of Committee in place of Mr. D. Gostling, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
2. To elect an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 7th to 14th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1896.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. NOTICE. OPENING OF NALLA-SOPARA STATION.

ON and after 1st Proximo, NALLA-SOPARA, situated between Virar and Bassein, will be OPENED for Local Booking of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels and Goods Traffic, and for receipt and despatch of Private Telegrams.

The following Passenger Trains will stop at this station:—

		DOWN TRAINS.				UP TRAINS.			
		Ordinary.	Virar Local.	Ordinary.	Virar Local.	Virar Local.	Virar Local.	Ordinary.	Mixed.
Nalla-Sopara	Arr.	10-22	13-43	17-0	20-14	7-50	15-2	18-16	13-37
	Dep.	10-24	13-50	17-2	20-16	7-52	15-22	18-18	13-39

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.

23rd Sept. 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STURB-

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATED CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the New De Lisle Road Sheep Market, on MONDAY, the 28th September, 1896, at 3-30 p.m., the right of occupying the Pens in the said Market for sale of live animals (sheep or goat) to private individuals, under the terms of Section 403 (E) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, for six months, i.e., from 1st October, 1896, to 31st March, 1897. Each Pen will be put up separately at the time of sale. The sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval.

For further particulars and conditions of this sale apply to the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Pursuant to the decree passed in the suit No. 1102 of 1896, C. A. Turner vs. Chooslal Sakulchand and another by this Honourable Court, on the 17th day of September 1896, and under instructions from Mr. C. A. Turner, the Receiver, appointed by the said decree, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public auction the right, title, and interest of Hurnath Rupa, an adjudged insolvent, and of the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent in and to the following property subject to any prior incumbrances on Wednesday, the 7th day of October, 1896, at 4 P.M., on the premises, namely:—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the east side of Mandvic Bunder Road measuring 687 4-9 square yards with a range of Chawl or building standing thereon known by the name of Hanaomaswalli Chawl bearing Municipal Nos. 217 to 229 Memonwada road and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the east side by the property of Mangaldas Nuthoobhoy, on the west by Munjid Bunder Road, on the south by Memonwada road, and on the north by the property of Shaikh Mahomed Lakha, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hurnath Rupajee. Particulars and conditions may be seen in the office of the undersigned or of the Receiver or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Manga, solicitors. Dated this 21st day of September, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th September, 1896.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S GOVERNMENT having RESOLVED to SELL OFF the BARODA SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held on the 20th October, 1896, at 1 p.m., in the Office of His Excellency the Dewan Sahib. Persons willing to bid are requested to attend the sale. Intending purchasers shall have to deposit a sum of Rs. 10,000 British, in cash, before bidding at the Auction sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to

MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA,
Fadnis.

Huzur Fadnis Office, Baroda, 21st Sept., 1896.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 72, Apollo Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th September, 1896, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 24th September, 1895, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1896.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY—(5'-6" Gauge). NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY, (from the Town of Surat on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the Town of Nundurbar in the Khandeish Collectorate), about 100 miles in length, will be started towards the end of November, 1896. Contractors desirous of taking up work are invited to familiarize themselves with the nature of the country and its resources, and to submit their tenders (in sealed covers) to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than the 14th November, 1896.

Blank forms of Schedule for such tenders, as also the Specification and conditions of Contract, can be obtained at the office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, and from the Resident Engineer, Rutlam. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 as earnest-money.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 28th day of September, 1896, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1896.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th September to 12th October, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th September, 1896.

NOTICE—No. 28.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply to the Bombay Commissariat of Indian Manufacture of Sugar for rations and hospital for one year from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898, will be received by the Commissariat Store-Keeper-General, Bombay, Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, Commissariat Store and shipping Officer, Calcutta, Commissariat Store Officer, Lahore, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officers, up to 12 noon on the 19th October, 1896, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and the stations where required are given in the tender form.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above Officers, which, as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the above Commissariat Officers up to 4 o'clock p.m., on the 12th October, 1896. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of sugar of Indian Manufacture for Rations and Hospital."

5. The tender may be for one or both the descriptions and for supply of all the stations or of one or any number of them, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate for each description must be an average for the whole period. The Commissary-General shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with separate earnest-money for each description of sugar in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras, Bank of Bombay, or Treasury Receipt,* Provincial or Municipal Debenture or Port Trust Bond, for an amount equal to 2 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of one year's supply of the quantity of each description of sugar tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one description of sugar need not exceed Rs. 2,000. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8. Samples of the sugar to be supplied can be inspected at any Commissariat Office.

9. Acceptance or rejection of the most favourable tender will be notified by the end of December, 1896, at latest.

C. H. C. HEYMAN, CAPTAIN,
for Comt. Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 18th Sept., 1896.

* The Receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN:
GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.

MEMBERS:

The Marquess of Lansdowne.	Lieut.-Genl. McLeod Innes,
Field Marshal Lord Roberts.	General Sir Allen Johnson.
Mr. George Allen.	Sir H. S. King, M.P.
Colonel Sir J. Ardagh.	Mr. A. Lawrence.
Sir Stewart Bayley.	General Sir R. Low.
Mr. William Blackwood.	Sir Alfred Lyall.
Sir Edward Braddon.	General Sir O. Newmarch.
Rev. A. G. Butler.	Sir Andrew Scoble.
Colonel Sir G. S. Clarke.	Field Marshal
General Sir F. Collen.	Sir Lintorn Simmons.
Sir Auckland Colvin.	Field Marshal
Sir Juland Danvers.	Sir Donald Stewart.
General C. H. Dickens.	General R. Strachey.
Sir Mortimer Durand.	General Sir A. Taylor.
Genl. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton.	Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Captain Hext, R.N.	Mr. W. C. Unwin.
Mr. A. P. Howell.	General Sir George White.
Sir W. W. Hunter.	General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL
TO THE LATE
SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held, on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA:

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. H. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
His Excy. Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir D Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., B.A., K.C.S.I.
Major-General J. Duncan.
His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.
Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Major-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I.
Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B.
Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
J. F. Finlay, Esquire, M.A., C.S.I.
Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., R.N.
Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.
Colonel J. A. Miley.
James Walker, Esquire, C.I.E
Robert Steel, Esquire.
F. B. Hebbert, Esquire.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary:
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,
T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

Simla, 8th July, 1896.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY. Established in 1850.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE.

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED an OVERSEER for the Jath State. Pay Rs. 60 + 15 Travelling Allowance per month. None but duly qualified and of practical experience should apply with copies of testimonials. L.C.E. will have preference.

K. R. MULE,
Administrator Jath State, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOMR,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.
R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to
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THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
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Wholesale Agent for India:—
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13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and for all Chemists.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	„ 3,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	„ 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Board of Directors:—
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THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
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ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

GERMANY.

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G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

BANKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

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47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED), MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

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SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE. (APRIL TO OCTOBER)
AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,57,360 8 0
Reserves and Rest	„ 11,05,292 9 8
Deposits	„ 1,04,08,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	„ 5,86,358 11 2
Sundries	„ 1 09,026 13 3
Total	Rs. 1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	„ 1,14,35,568 11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	„ 4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	„ 2,32,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	„ 322,304 13 3
Total	Rs. 1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted House through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1411½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,245xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{10,000 / 15,000}	100 / 75	{100 / 75}	10 p. c.	163
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance ...	1,800	1,100	all		740
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345		100	Nil	69
Arrayagbad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary) ...	871	90	all	9 per ct.	200
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	850
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	630xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000		710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,75)
China Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	995
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5)	1,120xd
Coimbatore S and W ...	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills ...	800	500	500	35	765xd
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	645
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	660
Currimbhoy Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,030
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	550
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	556
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	635xd
Framjee Pet ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	705
Hindustan ...	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hingunghat Mills ...	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,800	500	500	25	740xd
Hope Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	50	625
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,575
Imperial Cotton ...	5,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	555xd
Indian Manfg. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,255
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	790xd
James Greaves ...	5,100	500	500	20	740xd
Jaffer Alli ...	600	500	500	dvd Rs.30	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	240xd
Kamani Bailoo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	1,020
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld ...	843	1,000	1,000	20	600
Kanga and Manfg. Co ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	870
Khatao Maokunjee ...	400	250	250	Nil	850
Laxmi ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	1840
Leopold ...	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	270xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	645	1,000	1,000	20	890
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,170
Madras United ...	320	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,400
Mahalaxmee ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga) ...	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,750
Mazagon ...	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	162½
Meyer and Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,350
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	6,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madhava Mills ...	7,770	100	100	Nil	pa:
National ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	625
Oriental ...	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	400
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,380
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	890xd
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,275
Swadeshi ...	2,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Shekspore Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,750
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	965
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta ...	1,312	250	250	dv Rs 12½	385
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs 20	500
Standard Mills Co. ...	1,000	500	500	25	400xd
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills ...	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	740
Sassoon and Alliance ...	1,000	90	500	dvd Rs30	700
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co. ...	900	1,000	1,000	40	575
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	600
Uttamchand Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria ...	3552	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	890
Wadia Mills ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	70	1,150
Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 15 x	225
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	220
Colaba ...	500	1,389	1,389	dvd Rs15	325
East India ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	102½
Fort ...	150	3,500	500	25+80	1,160
French ...	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	615
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	385
Hingoli Press Co. Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	162
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mc Cathura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	55	95
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	87½
Motuseli Co ...	5,125	400	400	Nil	397½
Mummar M ...	1,000	250	all	15	215
New Berar ...	1,200	600	600	dvd Rs30	630
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	160
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	490
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	20	385
Semoon ...	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart ...	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,260
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				half Yearl	
Alcock Ashdown ...	1,780	100	100	dvd Rs10	300
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	125
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	...	5
Badhan Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	200	6,500
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,640
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. ...	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill ...	720	500	500	50	1,480
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. ...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ..	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co ...	4,000	200	175	21	363xd
Kurrachee Landing ...	300	300	300	30	200
Marriks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	178xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	2 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	169
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs8	100xd
Port Canning Co ...	3,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	500xd
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100	100	9	60
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	52	60	1,075xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	132
Telephone Co. Ld	9,900	251	100	dvd Rs1	32½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100 & 18	all	5 p. c. o.	117½
B. B. & C. I. R. Ahmedabad Prant ...	...	4,000	500	300	82½
The Tapti Valley ...		25,000	500	50	82½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

		Nom.
English Gold	Rs. 27-2	
Gold Leaf ...	" 22-4	
Pekin, bar Gold, old ...	" 26-14	
Do. do. new ...	" 26-12	
Australia bar Gold ...	" 26-14	
Bombay bar Gold ...	" 23-6	
Sovereigns ...	" 17-5	
Do. Discount ...	" 17-4	
Silver ...	" 93	
1879 Do. ...	" 88-4	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 49m. Sun sets, 5h., 54m. High water, 0-23m., 0-19s. Low water, 6-3m., 6-13s.
Chamber of Commerce: Election of a Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre: Lamacraft's Variety Company.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Iran left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Shannon entered the dock yesterday.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the society will be held, this afternoon, when Mr. Mahadeva Rajaram Bodas will read a paper on "A Historical Sketch of Indian Logic."

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Theosophical Hall, this evening, at 6 o'clock. Subject: "Nake Manashni" or "Purity of thought, as taught in the Zoroastrian Religion in the light of Theosophy."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Darasalem, Zanzibar, and all the Eastern ports of Africa up to Natal, East London, Alagoa Bay, Transvaal, and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8-30 a.m., to-morrow (Friday).

THE KHANDEISH RELIEF FUND.—Messrs. Ghellabhai Hardas and Cowasji Dadabhai H. Dubash inform us that they have received the further following donation towards the relief of the poor distressed people from floods in Khandeish:—Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Rs. 50.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes:—Formerly there were forty-four ginning factories in Kathiawar. The number is now raised to one hundred and one, including one at Songad, in course of construction.—Arrests of some outlaws have been made at Bagasra in connection with dacoities committed at Khijadia. Mr. R. P. Lambert, Police Superintendant, Kathiawar, proceeded thither yesterday.—An altercation arose between a Khoja and a Memon in respect to four pies, this morning, in the vegetable market, when the former stabbed the latter with a knife. The Khoja has been arrested.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Havalkhan Agad Gool, a dock labourer, aged twenty-five, employed on board the steamship Imperialist. About twenty days ago, deceased was lying asleep in the hold of the ship, when a sling, containing some iron rails, which was being hoisted up, swung, and struck him on the right hip, sustaining serious injuries. He was brought up on the deck and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where a few days afterwards he was attacked with peritonites, which terminated fatally on Tuesday night, at half-past 9 o'clock. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN EARLY MORNING VISITOR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moor charged Mahadoo Succaram, a notorious character, with criminal trespass, with intent to commit theft, in that he entered the room, occupied by one Bori Rotstein, in a chawl, at Falkland Road. Early on Tuesday morning, the accused entered the complainant's room, but before he could lay his hands upon anything, the complainant got up, and seeing the accused in the room, raised an alarm of thief. The accused, downstairs, and getting across the road, concealed himself behind a box in a shed, occupied by a cart-driver. The complainant gave chase, and after arresting him in the shed, gave him in police custody. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A PLEASANT GATHERING.—Mr. and Mrs. Gostling had a pleasant gathering of friends, at their residence, Malabar Hill, on Tuesday evening, the 22nd, to meet Dr. and Mrs. Alexander, before their departure to England. Dr. Alexander, one of the professors of the Wilson College, taking the Science and Literature classes for the past seven years, now goes home for his well-earned rest and change. Mr. Gostling, in a little speech appropriate for the occasion, mentioned that the influence of professors in Christian colleges does more to mould the lives of young students, and the lives of the people in their own homes, than any other power at work. Mr. Twinning and Mr. Morse, who were engaged for the occasion, added to the enjoyment of the evening. The festivities of the evening closed with the well-known good-bye Scotch ballad, "For Auld Lang Sine," which was suitable for the occasion, the gathering being essentially Scotch.

A GOOD RECORD BROKEN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted one Atmaram Govind, a painter, in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, residing at Kala Chowkey Road, on a charge of committing theft, as a servant, of fourteen pieces of brass, weighing two maunds and a-half, and valued at Rs. 20, the property of the Railway Company. Pudma Ragoonath, a Marwaree, was also charged with receiving and retaining stolen property. On Friday evening last, a detective policeman, doing duty in plain clothes near Null Bazaar, saw the second accused (Marwaree) attempting to sell twelve pieces of brass. The detective went up to the Marwaree, and questioned him as to how he had come by the property in his possession. The Marwaree replied that he had obtained them from the first accused. The detective arrested the Marwaree, and took him to the house of No. 1. The latter being interrogated by the police, denied all knowledge about the brass pieces, but on his house, being searched, two more brass pieces, similar to those found with the Marwarees, were discovered. From further inquiries made by the police, it appears that the first accused had been in the services of the Railway Company for the last twenty-five years, and used to get Rs. 3 per day as his wages. The theft of the property appears to have been committed by him during the last one month. His Worship convicted both the accused, and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A DISHONEST NEIGHBOUR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nollan charged Buldeo Vishwaswa, a Purdasee, residing at Haines Road, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a gold mohur, valued at Rs. 32, a gold neck ornament, worth Rs. 49, and Rs. 8 in cash, belonging to Ramdyal Narayen, a tailor, residing in a room next to that of the accused. On the morning of the 19th instant, complainant locked the door of his room and went to his work. On his return home in the evening, he opened the lock on the door, which was intact, entered the place, and having taken his meal, went to bed. On the following morning he went to look for the ornaments, which he had placed in an open box, and found them missing. On making an examination of the room, he discovered an aperture, large enough to allow a man to pass through, made in the partition wall, which divided his room from that of the adjoining one, occupied by accused. Complainant searched for the accused, but finding that he had disappeared, his suspicions were aroused against him, and made a report to the police. The police on an inquiry arrested the accused, at Sopari Baugh Road, and ascertained from him that he had given the property to one Bhagwandin Gunga, a dhobie, residing in the compound of Hussonalli Goolam Hoosein's mill, at Parel, for safe custody. The police interrogated the dhobie, who stated that he had received the property from the accused, but that he had in turn handed it over to the mill manager, named Succaram. The police caught hold of the manager, and recovered the property from him. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NOSE-CUTTING HUSBAND COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon brought up on remand and again charged Succaram Tanoo, a barber, aged thirty-five, residing at Colaba, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife, Sakoo, by cutting the tip of her nose clean off by means of a razor. The prosecutrix was married to accused about four months ago, at Poona, but the union did not turn up to be a happy one. As the accused suspected his wife's fidelity, they came to Bombay, and lived at Colaba, but, according to the statement of the accused, the wife again misbehaved herself. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3rd instant, Sakoo was about to leave the room, when the accused, suspecting that she was going to meet her paramour, who was then standing downstairs, fastened the door from inside, and having thrown her down, pressed her hands under his knees, and then cut off the tip of her nose with a razor. Sakoo raised an alarm, when accused opened the door and ran down stairs. The prosecutrix followed him almost immediately, but lost sight of him. She then, in company of a neighbour, went to a policeman, at the Colaba Causeway, her nose bleeding profusely from the wound. The policeman conveyed her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and the accused was arrested the same evening, about twenty-five paces away from his room. After his arrest, he made a statement, and took the police to his room, which he opened and pointed to the razor, which was stained with blood. After the evidence of the witnesses was recorded, the accused in his statement said that he married Sakoo four months ago. When she was living with him at Poona, she had improper intimacy with a stranger, and consequently he (accused) struck her. Afterwards her parents and uncle took her and kept her at their house for eight days, and then sent her back to the accused. At first the accused was unwilling to receive her back, but being prevailed upon by his caste people, he did so. In Poona he changed his residence, but, unfortunately, he had to strike her a second time for misconduct. Being tired of Poona, he came down to Bombay, and lived at Colaba. On the day in question accused saw Sakoo leave the room to meet her lover, and as he was preparing to go out, he saw Sakoo at the window and her lover down below. She made signs to her lover of accused's dressing and going out. Accused thereupon knocked the woman down and cut her nose off. He pointed out the razor and the tip of the nose at the threshold of the room, where he had left them. He had no witnesses to call. His Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE BOGUS WARRANT-OF-RELEASE.

AT the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Ganesh Shunker Dravid, a convict, is charged with fraudulently obtaining his release from the jail by means of a forged warrant-of-release. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Superintendent Brewin and Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, head of the Detective Police, were also present to watch the proceedings.

Ganput Yeshwant, a postal peon, examined by Mr. Little, said that on Sunday letters could not be delivered at the House of Correction before 10-15 a.m. On the 19th of July he delivered several letters at the jail. He told Mr. Brewin, when questioned by that officer, that he had delivered three or four letters.

Cross-examined by accused, witness said that he could not remember how many letters he had delivered. He had once been to Mr. Brewin's bungalow by the order of his "saheb."

Appa Babaji, a jemadar in the House of Correction, recollected the Sunday on which the four convicts were released from jail. The letters were received by a sepoy through the bars, and placed in the jailor's office on that day. A European warder and accused were present there on the day in question.

In cross-examination witness said that a convict clerk is allowed to go in the Superintendent's office with a sepoy. The post is not shown to a convict clerk.

Re-examined by Mr. Little, witness said that as the the postal delivery was made on the 19th of July he was opening the cupboard to take out some keys.

Mr. J. Crummey, of the Bombay Police Force, examined by Mr. Little, said that he received a resolution, dated 15th July, from the Judicial Department, enclosed in a cover. He produced the cover and the resolution.

Mr. Little put in the resolution, which related to the passage to England of an ex-military convict, named Michael Keough.

Charles McLure, examined by Mr. Little, said that he was a convict in the Yerrowda jail in July last. Brodie, who was also a fellow-convict with him, told him that Ganesh had shown him a paper, said to be an order of release from Government, and three or four convicts were released in consequence of the order. Witness was released on the 15th of August, and a few days after he came to Bombay from Yerrowda. On Monday, the 17th of August, he went to Byculla, and saw Mr. Brewin, whom he gave information of what he knew.

Cross-examined by the accused, witness said that he had been in jail four or five times. He thought it was his duty to inform Mr. Brewin of what he knew. He we was not asked by Brodie to speak to Mr. Brewin on the subject. He was employed in the docks, and earned Rs. 2 per day. He was out of employment for the present. He was confined to hospital, from where he had obtained two hours' leave to come to the court.

Mr. Thomas Jones, the jailor in charge of the House of Correction, was next examined by Mr. Little. He went to the office on the 19th of July at six o'clock in the morning. The accused came to the office between half-past six and quarter to seven. The paid jail clerk came at seven. He then went to take a round for about half-an-hour, leaving the accused and the paid clerk in the office. One Stoddard, whose duty was to weigh the rations in the jail, might have also been there. He remembered Mr. Brewin coming to his office and searching the accused's desk. Mr. Brewin took possession of some pieces of paper.

Cross-examined by the accused, witness said that during the time the accused was released and rearrested after three days, a convict, named Jamanadas, used the table previously used by the accused. Jamanadas was at the table for three or four days, and he there copied some letters. He did not know whether anybody else was at the table during his absence. He actually saw Mr. Brewin pick up the pieces of paper, and heard him remark "Here is a link to the chain." The post was always received by the gate-keeper. In the event of the former being absent, the jamadar received the dak. The prisoners who might be awaiting trial were not allowed to hold communication with the convicts. He could not swear that the handwriting on the fabricated resolution looked like the accused's. The pieces of paper shown to him in court were similar to those found by Mr. Brewin. He could not say they were the same.

Inspector Sloane gave evidence relating to the rearrest of the accused. In consequence of certain information received he went to a house in Frere Road, and there arrested the accused and his brother.

The case was at this stage adjourned till to-day (Thursday).

NEW FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LD.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 72, Apollo Street, Mr. F. W. Bickel, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted before the meeting:—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June 1896:—The season has been a successful one in every respect. In Khamgaum 66,203 bales were pressed by the several factories there, of which this company's share was 14,518 bales. In Mooltan the press commenced working on the 5th November last, and the ginning factory on the 1st March of the present year. 15,008 bales of cotton and wool have been pressed up to 30th June last, and 4,790 maunds of cotton ginned, a result which more than justifies the opening of this new branch. At both places the company worked in amalgamation with the other presses established there. The accounts show a profit of Rs. 31,541-1-11, of which your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 50 per share equal to 10 per cent. on the paid up capital free of income-tax absorbing Rs. 15,000; to transfer to depreciation account, Rs. 10,000; to transfer to reserve fund, Rs. 5,000; and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,541-1-11, total Rs. 31,541-1-11. Messrs. Bazonji Palonji and Dewji Shamji retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-appointment. You will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration. The company's buildings, stores, engines, and small machinery are insured for Rs. 1,16,000.

The above directors' report and the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June 1896, were adopted and passed. A dividend at the rate of Rs 50 per share, equal to 10 per cent, on the paid up capital was declared. Messrs. Bezonji Pallonji and Dewji Shamji, who retired from the board of directors by rotation were re-elected. Mr. Fundonji Ardeshir Cursetji was re-appointed auditor for the current year, on a remuneration of Rs 150 per annum. A vote of thanks was accorded to the managers, directors, and secretaries for the able and satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the year under report. The customary compliments to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—12 bales silk waste, G Premjee; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 21 bales hemp, Kika Khoosahall; 29 bales wool, Heerjee Mamed; 53 bales wool, D Nagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—975 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher; 1,014 cwt rapeseed, and 4,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—50 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co,

FOR NEW YORK.

Dido s—7 bales woollen carpets, N S Barucha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1003 cwt myrabollams, Bauer and Krause; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—100 balesjtwist, A H Chinoy; 21 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 135 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 46 chests opium, The P and O Co; 18 tons old iron, Killick Nixon and Co; 7 cases glassbeads, C M Bhesania and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—38 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 117 bales piece-goods, C Bamonjee and Co; 54 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Brindisi s—50 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

THE Porte has received from the Minister of the Interior a report giving particulars of the suicide of the Armenian Bishop, who was also the Superior of the monastery at Hekkiari in Asia Minor. The prelate, having disappeared for more than a week, the Governer of the province sent a special commission of Armenian notables and members of the Court to carry out an inquiry on the spot. Whilst proceeding with the investigation, and taking an inventory of the property of the Bishop a foul stench in the nave of the monastery attracted the attention of the commissioners. A search was made with the result that the body of the Bishop was discovered, and also the curtain with which he had hanged himself. A doctor who was called in to give evidence, declared on his oath that it was clearly a case of suicide and not of murder.

THE CASE AGAINST "JANI SETT."

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Tobiram Radhakissoo charges Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub, with cheating in respect of Rs. 5,000, forgery and making forged documents, came on for hearing. Mr. Moir, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Bhaishunker, of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, defended the accused, who was not present in court:—

Before the case was proceeded with, Mr. Moir asked for an adjournment on the grounds that he had no time at his disposal to receive instructions from his client, as the matter was brought before him that morning only. He understood that the accused, who was on bail, had not attended the court.

Mr. Bhaishunker objected to any adjournment, stating that either the prosecution should begin the case or the court should dismiss it. If the court were to put a few questions to complainant, it would at once come to the conclusion that this was not a case for this court to inquire into. In the first place the hoondi on which the prosecution based their case, was at Calcutta, and complainant knew nothing about it. When the complainant had not got the document in his possession, how could he assert that it was a forgery? The hoondi was received from Calcutta from the drawer whose signature it bore, and the accused knew nothing about it, and no offence had been committed by him. If the case was dismissed no injury would be done to complainant.

Mr. Moir pointed out that he only applied for an adjournment, while Mr. Bhaishunker went into the merits of the case. Application was based on the facts that he received instructions only a short time ago and was not prepared to go on with the case.

His Worship said that after hearing the complainant's evidence, if he saw any ground for postponement, he would grant the application.

Mr. Moir then enquired if the accused had been excused from attending the court.

Mr. Bhaishunker replied that he had already made an application to the court under section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and his Worship had granted it.

Mr. Moir said that the accused had obtained Rs. 5,000 from the complainant on his endorsing to him a promissory note drawn in favour of the accused by one Oomer Kareem, the drawer in Calcutta. Complainant subsequently heard that accused had absconded from Bombay, and he therefore wrote a letter to the drawer at Calcutta, calling upon him to return the note. The drawer wrote in reply, denying having signed the note and denying its genuineness.

Mr. Moir then examined the complainant, who stated that his firm had been carrying on business as shroffing for the last thirty or thirty-five years. He knew the parties in the case. They had lately had business transactions with the accused. On the 2nd August last he paid a sum of Rs. 2,500 to the accused through the hands of a broker, named Dowlatram Chimandas, on the security of a hoondi of Jani Sett. The broker paid the money, but he said that he would bring the hoondi next day. The witness did not see Jani Sett the following day, but saw a broker, named Valabhsing, on his behalf. Valabhsing said that he had a hoondi from Calcutta for Rs. 5,000, and demanded Rs. 2,500 more. The broker said that the hoondi, was drawn by one Abdul Karim Oomer from Calcutta. On the 4th August the broker brought the hoondi and gave it to the witness, who sent it to Calcutta for payment.

Here Mr. Bhaishunker remarked that he would neither deny the payment of the hoondi nor the giving of the hoondi.

The witness, continuing, said that on the 8th August he learnt that the accused had absconded, and he thereupon wrote a letter to the drawer at Calcutta, who sent a reply denying the genuineness of the hoondi.

Mr. Moir at this stage again made an application for an adjournment, and asked for a witness summons against the drawer of the hoondi at Calcutta.

Mr. Bhaishunker again raised an objection to the application. He said that the hoondi in question was not forthcoming, and that if he put but five questions to the complainant, the court would come to the conclusion that no offence had been committed. Mr. Bhaishunker stated he would satisfy the court by cross-examination of the complainant that no offence was committed at all and the court would most likely dismiss the charge.

The Magistrate: I cannot say that I will dismiss the case after your cross-examination, because a good deal depends upon the evidence of the witness from Calcutta. You do not say that the complainant, in league with the broker, has brought a false charge against the accused.

Mr. Bhaishunker: But there is no evidence, and no kind of evidence from Calcutta will satisfy your Worship that the hoondi was false and forged.

His Worship: I can't dismiss the case without hearing the whole evidence.

Mr. Bhaishunker: In that case, I will reserve the cross-examination of the complainant.

After the evidence of the two brokers, who negotiated the hoondi, were examined and cross-examined, Mr. Moir stated that he had no further evidence to offer at present.

Mr. Bhaishunker remarked that if that was the gist of the evidence of Bombay witnesses, where was the element of committing the offence. Assuming that it was a forged hoondi, where was the evidence to show that the accused knew about its being forged.

His Worship remarked that the prosecution must be given every chance of proving their case, but if they failed in that, he would not frame the charge, but under the circumstances he would adjourn the case to enable the prosecution to bring their witnesses.

The case was accordingly further adjourned to Thursday, the 8th proximo.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING AGAINST A FATHER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Sanders-Slater, disposed of rather an interesting case, in which Cumroodin Boodalbhoy charged his father-in-law, Mahomedally Allibhoy, with kidnapping his wife. Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Peace, solicitor, defended the accused. In opening the case Mr. Sealy remarked, that in order to establish the offence of kidnapping it must be proved that the girl was removed from the custody of her lawful guardian. The question in the first place was, who was the lawful guardian. According to the custom among Shiahs, the mother had a preferential right over the father, and, so the accused, who was the father of the girl, had absolutely no right to take her away from her husband.

Mr. Peace, on the other hand, contended that a father could not be said to have kidnapped his own daughter. The charge was simply ridiculous.

Mr. Sealy said that, according to the Indian Law Reports 17, Calcutta, a father was convicted of kidnapping his own child, even though he was actuated by good motives. The intention did not in the least diminish the gravity of the offence.

The complainant in his evidence stated that he was married two years back. About a month ago, she disappeared from his house. He traced her to her sister's house when her father promised to send back the girl to his house the following day, but he failed to do so, and hence the prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peace, the complainant said that he was eighteen years of age, while his wife was only fourteen. Complainant denied that the cause of the girl going away for protection to her father was, because he attempted to disgrace her. He admitted having written on a slip of paper on the 18th August, agreeing to let the girl go to her mother if his jewels were returned to him. His father-in-law took the advice of the moolla in this matter, and the latter sent for him. The moolla did not protest against complainant disgracing his child-wife by taking off the ornaments put on her at her wedding.

Mr. Sealy said that after the admissions made by the boy, he did not think it advisable to go on with the case.

The magistrate observed it was simply a means to recover certain ornaments.

Mr. Pe

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette Office*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23.

THE drain of Gold from the Bank of England for North America continues, about a quarter of a million more having been withdrawn yesterday. A further decline of 5-8ths per cent. took place in the price of Consols, at 109 5-8; and Indian Sterling Loan was one per cent. lower, at 116. The Bank rate remained at 2½ per cent.; but the market rates of discount were further put up ⅛th per cent. on short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 and 2¼ per cent., respectively. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £62¾.

The price of Bar Silver was unaltered, at 30 3-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 65¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·83¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 1-32d. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. yesterday, to 102; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·18½.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom, on Friday evening was 1,440,000 quarters, or 140,000 quarters more than was on the water at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was 1-32d. lower, at 4 23-32d.; and Arrivals declined to the same extent, the extreme quotations having been 4 15-32d. for September deliveries, and 4 13-32d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 8 9-16 cents per lb.; and December Futures were 21 points lower, at 8·18 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 50,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's first arrivals of the new crop, and those in the two previous years in the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	50,000	23,000	29,000
Three days' do.	146,000	80,000	107,000
Since 1st September	605,000	232,000	373,000

More business has been done to-day in our local Cotton market in both directions, the feeling having remained steady, and prices unchanged. The total business reported sums up 3,400 bales, of which Exporters are credited with 1,100 bales, consisting of 500 Akola, at Rs. 187; and 200 each of Bijapoor, at Rs. 188; and Bengal, at Rs. 178; besides a contract for 200 Bengal, of the new crop, for November-December delivery, at Rs. 192; while the Mills have taken the remaining 2,300 bales from old stock, say 1,500 Jalna, at Rs. 189-91; 200 each of Karanja, at Rs. 189; and Akote, at Rs. 188; 150 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 181; 100 each of Mulkapur, at Rs. 185; and Khangaum, at Rs. 184½, and 50 Damargaum, at Rs. 194 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are unchanged, both markets remaining steady in tone with a moderate export business passing for shippers' account on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	395 bales.
Wheat	13,314 cwt.
Linseed	533 "
Rapeseed	10,420 "
Gingelly	787 "
Poppyseed	827 "
Groundnuts	1,559 "
Castorseed	2,493 "
Rice	4,108 "

FREIGHTS remain steady. Business has been reported to-day for October, at 8s., and for November, at 9s. per ton.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay has this day raised its rates by one per cent., making the minimum now stand at 4 per cent. Below we give our usual weekly comparative Statement, taken from the Presidency Bank's Return, on which we commented last evening.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	79,834
" Branches	Dec.	"	14,95,395
Other "		"	5,98,674
Government Securities		"	71,514
Other authorised "			Equal.
Loans		"	22,547
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	9,15,091
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	5,31,794
Cash		"	23,10,148

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady, at 1s 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates advanced to 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank remittance of each medium, at which a fair amount of business transpired, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 2 5-32d. to 3-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d. to 3-16	do.
" 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues its downward course, 3¼ per cents having opened at 106 15-16 for Money, and 106 7-8 for Account, at which rates remained throughout the day, though closing 1-16 per cent. better, 106 9-16 has been quoted for the October Settlement; and 102½ for three per Cents.

SHARES.—Business in this market remains very slack, the only changes we have to report this evening being a decline in the shares of seven Cotton Mill Companies, and an advance in one at our revised quotations. On other lines nothing fresh has been reported.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 24-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 ⅝
Bar Silver	30 3-16

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY.—SEPTEMBER 22.

10 p.m.	80·4

WEDNESDAY.—SEPTEMBER 23.

6 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	84·3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Penang, Medan, interrupted.
Cable Loanda, Benguela, interrupted.
Cable Mombasa, Zanzibar, interrupted.
Amoor route, interrupted near Krasdnoiarsk.
Bhamo route to China, restored.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, Tuesday, 29th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 23rd September, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	p.m.	..	...
Teheran	23	2	20 p.m.	...	30
Suez	23	2	45 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 23rd September, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	46	...	2
" Karachi	...	33	...	6
" Madras	...	18	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DODGSON—September 8, at Silchar, the wife of Captain H. L. Dodgson, 2nd Q. O. B. L. I., of a daughter.
RODDICK—September 19, at 93, Clive Street, Calcutta, the wife of Geo. Roddick, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARR—KEANE—September 21, at Vizianagram, by the Rev. C. H. Brittain, M. A., Ernest Thompson Carr, of the Vizianagram Mining Company, to Salome, youngest sister of Mr. A. Keane, Government Telegraph Department.

DEATHS.

GERRARD—September 18, at Madras, James Wernhaw, son of F. N. Gerrard, Sidapur, Coorg, aged almost 2 years.
OATTS—September 13, at 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta, John Frederick, the infant son of J. H. and F. E. B. Oatts, aged 26 days.
STEPHENS—September 11, at Ludhiana, after a long and painful illness, Catherine A. Stephens, widow of the late John Stephens, Pleader.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

No reason is assigned for the serious step just taken by the Russian Government in placing the fleet at Sebastopol on a war footing, and embarking three battalions of infantry in readiness to steam to the Bosphorus on receipt of a telegram from M. Nelidoff. The disturbances and massacres which followed the seizure of the Ottoman Bank by Armenian raiders have ceased. While they were in progress, the Russian fleet was not put on a war footing, and there was no hint of an expedition to the Bosphorus. Mr. Herbert, who was in charge of the British Embassy at Therapia during the riots, landed blue-jackets for the protection of the building and grounds, when two Armenians were killed by Turkish soldiers while passing a guard-house in the immediate vicinity. The Russian and Austrian Embassies followed that example, and landed marines. The Sultan protested against the landing of armed men, and asked for their withdrawal, promising that the Government would provide amply for the safety of the Embassies. Mr. Herbert absolutely refused to comply with that request. The step was taken when serious disorders prevailed, and the streets of the capital ran with blood. But there was then no question of sending the Russian Black Sea fleet to the Bosphorus. The preparations at Sebastopol now made have some purpose not necessarily connected with the maintenance of order in Turkish territory. The reasons for this disquieting demonstration may not be altogether dissimilar from those which nearly a year ago led to an equally sudden mobilisation of the Black Sea fleet and the organisation of an expeditionary force. In the closing months of last year, when the Armenian troubles were at their height, and the Armenian Committee was very active in England, the British Mediterranean fleet was ordered to the Levant. The Italian fleet was despatched in the same direction, the Admiral being instructed by the Government at Rome—Signor Crispi was then in office—to act in concert with the British Admiral. It was generally believed that the destination of both fleets was the Dardanelles, to bring material pressure to bear on the Porte. The Black Sea fleet was at once placed on a war footing; transports were assembled at Odessa, and took on board munitions and supplies for a force of 12,000 men; the troops in the Caucasus were increased and mobilised. It was not for a moment supposed that those steps were taken with the intention of co-operating with the British and Italian fleets in Turkish waters. The British fleet did not go to the Dardanelles; it proceeded to Salonica, and the Italian, after a brief delay, returned home. It so happens that there has been recently something approaching to a concerted naval demonstration in the Levant. A strong British squadron has proceeded to Cretan waters; and three Italian warships have followed. The mobilization in the Black Sea is probably intended as a counter-demonstration to the display of force by Great Britain and Italy, and a reminder in a material form that Russia is resolved to oppose the separate action of any Power. There is nothing to excite alarm in such reminders; rather the contrary. They are movements of pieces on the Diplomatic chess board. If war were contemplated, every precaution would be taken to lull suspicion, so that the Power to be attacked might, if possible, be taken unawares. The official declaration of Baron Banffy to the Hungarian Diet, that Austria and Russia have agreed to a pacific policy for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the East of Europe, deprives the mobilisation of any sinister significance. It confirms the opinion generally held in the European capitals, that the present phase of the Eastern Question will not lead to war, now that a good understanding has been established between Russia and the Powers of the Triple Alliance.

THE season so far has not been very favourable for the cotton crop. As a rule exceptionally heavy rain in the beginning of the monsoon and an early cessation of monsoon storms, are followed by a less than average yield. It is of course far too soon to speculate with any degree of certainty as to the probable crop, for present appearances may be materially changed by the weather of the next two or three weeks. The existing atmospheric conditions are such, however, that there is no immediate likelihood of the fall of rain so badly wanted in almost all the cotton growing districts, and on which the prosperity of the crop so greatly depends. According to present appearances the current season will not be so favourable as the last, when the crop was the second largest on record. An official memorandum on the prospects of the season shows that the area sown in this Presidency is 13 per cent., in Madras 55 per cent., and in the Punjab 13 per cent. below the average, while in the North-West Provinces and Oudh the area under cotton is reported to be about normal. The accuracy of these returns may be doubted, for it is notorious that as a rule district officers, overwhelmed as they are with work, have not the time or patience to attempt any very close examination or verification of the dull tables of statistics placed before them for signature. Besides the figures prepared by the Agricultural Department entirely leave out of account the cotton cultivation in the Native States. It is included in the returns for this Presidency, but when the figures reach Simla the statistics relating to the Native States are eliminated, thus making the omission uniform. In other provinces little or no attempt seems to be made to collect particulars of the large areas under cotton crops outside British districts. Some time ago, the Madras Chamber of Commerce memorialised the local Government to include in their returns the zamindari crops, but the request was not complied with. Similar disregard of thoroughness exists in other Provinces. Statistics that are collected in so haphazard and incomplete a manner as to leave out Native States—one-third of the total area of the Indian Empire—are of little practical value. As a matter of fact, exporters have to employ private agency in order to obtain trustworthy information as to the area under cultivation and the condition of the crops, since they know the Government returns are but a broken reed to lean upon, in basing their purchases on the condition and area of the crops. The work might as well be left undone by the Agricultural Department as performed be so indifferently. The commercial community have a right to ask for greater promptitude and more approximate accuracy in the returns than have hitherto been obtained.

Mainly on account of the slipshod methods of drawing up the returns to which reference has been made, and partly because of the favourable season, the crop during the year ending June 30 exceeded the official estimate by one-third. The estimate was for 23,03,000 bales, but the actuals now in sight amount to 32,96,000 bales. As the actuals of the past seven seasons have been seven thousand bales short of three millions per annum, it will be seen that the crop was an altogether exceptional one. Indeed, the only year on record in which it has been exceeded was 1888-89, when 33,61,000 bales were brought to market. One of Messrs. Lyon and Co.'s fortnightly circulars, kindly placed at our disposal by the Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, gives some interesting and suggestive figures as to the distribution of the crop. It is estimated that the mills consumed 14,35,000 bales during the twelve months, an increase of seven per cent. on the previous season and of 42·3 per cent. on the record year 1889-90. The amount taken by handloom weavers, officially known as "the local consumption," was estimated by the Government of India five years ago at 4,13,000 bales, and the figure has not since been altered. If this is approximately correct the Punjab Government must be somewhat at fault in its calculation that over eighty per cent. of the cotton produced in that Province is consumed by the handloom weavers, as that would give to the Punjab 1,36,000 bales out of the 4,13,000 bales thus disposed of throughout India. The cotton not consumed in India, amounting to almost two million bales, found its way to foreign countries. Unless the total area under cotton is largely increased—and the tendency this season seems to be in an opposite direction—this large export is scarcely likely to occur again, since India's own requirements naturally form a first demand upon the raw material produced. Extra shipments went both East and West. China took a larger quantity than in recent years, and, as is well known, Japan increased her indents enormously. From an average of 1,28,000 bales in the four previous seasons, she went up to no less than 3,17,000 bales. The Far East took 3,34,000 bales, or 10 per cent. of the total crop, this being an increase of 2·86 per cent. over the average of the previous six years. The two principal factors in bringing about this enhanced demand were the expansion of the spinning power of Japan, and the somewhat unfavourable cotton season in China. China was, therefore, also a very good customer for our yarns, the dealings in which have been for some time past on an unprecedented scale. In regard to this trade Messrs. Lyon and Co. state that most, if not all, of the Bombay Island mills have sold their entire production for some months ahead, some to the end of the calendar year, and a few of the favourite ones to next March. "We do not say," they remark, "that the Chinese have secured all this large quantity, but their free purchases of late in Hongkong and Shanghai have induced the large Jewish Bombay-China firms to contract so freely with the Bombay mills, in anticipation of their future requirements."

The exports to Europe amounted to over one million one hundred thousand bales. This was 43 per cent. better than in the previous season, which was exceptionally poor, but 6 per cent. below the average of the four preceding seasons. It was less than the export of the record year 1888-89 by three-quarters of a million of bales. Hamburg is again far ahead of any other European port in regard to the quantity of cotton she received; her total being 2,34,000 bales as compared with 1,79,000 to Antwerp and 1,77,000 to Trieste. Only twelve years ago Hamburg imported no Indian cotton, but since direct communication with this country was opened by the starting of the Hansa line, that city has become the principal port for the Continental distribution of cotton. Although holding the pride of place in Europe, however, she was beaten as our best customer by the Japanese port of Kobe, which received 2,43,000 bales. Antwerp has recovered the position she lost two seasons back; Trieste took more than in any of the four previous years: Liverpool doubled her imports; Genoa, Venice, Havre, and Dunkirk took as much as in the seasons preceding the short crop of 1894-95; Bremen considerably more than in late years; London, Naples, and Barcelona about the same as last season, Ghent and Marseilles are "alternate season" importers, but the trade with Odessa was killed two years ago by the import duties which Russia imposed. The crop was an exceptionally early one, the receipts into Bombay for the first six months of the season—which ends on June 30 in each year—being 44 per cent. higher than in the record year 1888-89. The supply into Bombay in the last six months of the year has only been thrice exceeded, and the total supply for the twelve months was 21,50,000 bales—more than two-thirds of the entire crop. The foreign indents were very small, the supply of Egyptian cotton only reaching 7,500 bales—a reduction of one half on the figures of the preceding year. As we have previously explained, this decline in Egyptian cotton was due to the fact that millowners were unable to manufacture it at a profit owing to the high prices ruling. The value of cotton has declined considerably since the forward purchases for the Far East to which we have referred were made, and the mills have been doing remarkably well. It can hardly be expected that under the somewhat unfavourable weather conditions to which we have alluded the crop of the current season will be so good as to ensure a full continuance of this prosperity. But sufficient to the day is the evil thereof.

MR. MASOTTI, the Consul for Belgium in Bombay, has forwarded to us the general programme of the Exposition Internationale de Bruxelles which is to be held from April to November next year. The exhibition is to be under the patronage of the King of the Belgians with the Count of Flanders as honorary president. It has been organised with the assistance of Government and the Municipality of Brussels, and is to include works of art, scientific works, and the industrial and agricultural products of all nations. As in former International Exhibitions, National Compartments will be organised where the exhibits of one and the same country will be divided into sections, groups and classes according to a general classification. In addition to these National Compartments, there will be erected in each section International Compartments in which are grouped the products and works of all countries competing for money prizes. A detailed classification for the distribution in sections, groups and classes of the works of art, scientific works and industrial and agricultural products to be placed in the National Compartments destined to the products of one and the same country, as also in the International Compartments specially reserved to competition, is published and may be had, we presume, on application to the Belgian Consul in Bombay. The promoters have already received most encouraging support from various parts of the world, and Belgium's fourth exhibition promises to eclipse its predecessors.

THE Chairman and Trustees of the Port of Bombay are to be congratulated upon the successful flotation of their loan of ten lakhs and a-quarter. The loan is guaranteed for thirty years, and to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. Applications were received to the extent of Rs. 17,85,500. The average rate obtained is Rs. 104 6a. 5p. Seven tenders were at 106, and two were as high as 107. Considering that several other loans are just now in the market, this result, giving as it does a handsome premium to the Trust, must be regarded by the Trustees as very satisfactory. Seeing that the loan is at 3½ per cent., these figures are more favourable than those of the 4 per cent. loan raised two years ago, which was also guaranteed for thirty years, and went at an average price of Rs. 107 5a. The result would probably have been still better had not the long delay in obtaining the sanction of Government to the raising of a loan at a reduced rate prevented the Trustees from putting the loan on the market when money was more abundant than it is to-day. *A propos* of the state of the money market, the Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate to 4 per cent.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to Four per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP SERVICE Transport Britannia left Suez on the 22nd instant, and may be expected to arrive on her correct date at Bombay.

LAMACRAFT'S well-known Variety Company give their opening performance, to-night, at the Tivoli Theatre. In view of the popularity of the company a good house may be expected.

MR. T. S. TWINNING'S concert at the Town Hall on Monday next, at 6 p.m., promises to be well attended as the seats are nearly all reserved at S. Rose and Co. A full programme will be announced to-morrow. Admission to all parts of the hall will be one Rupee.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 12th September was 233 against 219, and 228 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 9. There was one death from cholera, against nil., and 1 in the two preceding weeks; the number is

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OCCUPATION OF DONGOLA.

FLIGHT OF THE DERVISHES.

DONGOLA, SEPT. 23, 6-50 p.m.

The Dervishes fled on the approach of the Egyptians.

Many of the Emirs have surrendered.

The Egyptian flag has been hoisted over the city.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON ARMENIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Lord George Hamilton replying to a Resolution, urging Great Britain to take the initiative in Armenia, said he strongly deprecated isolated action.

MR. GLADSTONE APPEALS TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

PARIS, SEPT. 23.

The *Figaro* publishes a stirring appeal from Mr. Gladstone to the French people, on behalf of the Armenians, and denouncing the infamy of the Sultan.

ARRIVAL OF THE TSAR AT BALMORAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Their Imperial Majesties the Tsar and Tsaritza arrived at Balmoral, to-day, and were accompanied by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught.

The railway all along the route, by which they travelled from the coast, was strictly guarded by police.

THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

The French and Russian press disparage the success of the Nile Expedition, while at the same time reminding Great Britain that the Egyptian question remains to be settled.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The gunboat Abuklea has returned to Dongola and bombarded the forts and earthworks, which are now dismantled.

The Egyptian forces are within five miles of Dongola and close to the Dervish Army.

THE EXPENSES OF THE NILE EXPEDITION.

SEPT. 23.

The *Times* says that the refusal of France to permit the use of Egyptian funds for the Nile Expedition, has resulted in economies, involving such harpships on the officers and troops engaged in the expedition, that it is Great Britain's duty to assist monetarily.

THE MATABELE POLICE.

Captain Nicholson, of the 7th Hussars, has been appointed Commandant of the Police in Matabeleland.

INDIAN TRADE.

MR. O'CONOR'S ANNUAL REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

Imports for the year 1895-96 in Merchandise, amount to Rx. 69,316,395 ; Gold, Rx. 50,29,269 ; and Silver, Rx. 8,329,716 ;—total of all kinds, Rx. 82,675,370. Exports of Foreign Merchandise re-exported, amount to Rx. 4,717,979 ; Indian Merchandise, Rx. 109,545,161 ; Gold, Rx. 2,503,317 ; and Silver, Rx. 1,728,984 ;—total of all kinds, Rx. 118,495,441—exceeding exports from 1891 onwards by several crores yearly.

The only one incident which seriously interrupted the trade was the agitation carried on against the exclusion of Cotton Yarns from the Import Tariff Shedules, the agitation only subsiding in India and Lancashire. When Government in Februarv last modified the Tariff, imports of Cotton Goods for the year had been extremely large. In consequence of the anticipation that the Government would not continue the exemption, the trade was carried on to escape the anticipated duty, and obtain profit on goods unsold in the country at the time of the imposition, and the markets here were largely over-supplied. The combination of these two factors, viz., of overcrowded markets, and the fiscal uncertainty, resulted in an extremely large contraction, the trade value declining from Rx. 36·27 millions to Rx. 25·75 millions. Apart from this, the Import Trade was much larger than the preceding year, so much so that, although there was a reduction of seven millions Rx. in Cotton Goods, the whole value of the Imported Merchandise was less than a million Rx. short of the preceding year. Gold was imported on a scale unknown for the past five years. The Aggregate of the Export trade of the year presents only a small increase in consequence of the outflow of gold being smaller than the past years. There was a decline in Jute, Opium, Oil-seeds, and Wool, but in all the other articles of first importance the trade was remark ably in excess of the past and previous years. In Cotton Yarn and Goods, the trade continued increasing in a degree. The year's excess exports reached the large sum of 35 4-5 millions.

Much of the largest proportion of our trade continues to be with the European countries, but the share is limited to the Kingdom, and has decreased in consequence of the decline in the value of the Cotton Goods.

The Frontier Trade shows an increase. The British shipping trade retains it preponderance amongst the vessels which enter the Indian ports. Amongst foreign steamers the Germans muster strongly, the Austrian, French, and Italian flags coming next. Increase in the Japanese steamers is very noticeable.

The remaining figures and remarks have already been noted in the preliminary statistics published in these columns.

THE PAMIR DELIMITATION.

PRESENTATION OF AN ALBUM TO THE CZAR.

Presentation is to be made by the British Government to the Czar of Russia of a handsome bound Album, containing photographs of officers and the country passed through by the Pamir Delimitation Commission.

The delimitation maps have been completed, and fully approved.

THE GILGIT AGENCY.

Surgeon Grainger has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Gilgit Agency.

THE RECENT CUTTACK DISTURBANCE.

The recent trouble in Cuttack will not be dealt with officially by the Imperial Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, arrived here this afternoon.

PORTSAID, SEPT. 22

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, left here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

THE JAINS' PALITANA GRIEVANCES.

MEETING AT MEHMEDABAD.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

MEHMEDABAD, SEPT. 22.

A large meeting of the Shravaks of this town was held on the 19th instant, at 9 p.m., when Sheth Lalloobhai Anoopsi, who was voted to the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting. Sha Virchand Parbhoodas proposed, and Seth Bhailal Amratlal seconded, and it was resolved unanimously, "that as the Thakore Saheb of Palitana and his officials act oppressively in connection with our sacred Satranjaya Hill Temple, etc., we should request the representatives of Seth Anandji Kallianji to take strong and wise measures in the matter and petition the Government."

MEETING AT CAMBAY.

CAMBAY, SEPT. 23.

A large meeting of Jain citizens was assembled on Tuesday, at the Borpipla dharmshalla, for the hindrances made by the Thakore Saheb of Palitana and his officers in connection with the sacred Shatranjaya Hill temple, etc. They resolved unanimously, and requested Shet Anandji Kallianji and his representatives to take strong steps in the matter, and to apply to the Government.

MEETING AT BROACH.

BROACH, SEPT. 23.

A large and influential meeting of Shravaks was held, to-day, at Seth Khoobchand Kasalchand's. Seth Anoopchand Malookchand presided. It was proposed by Seth Dayabhai Dalpatbhai, and seconded by Seth Manekchand Melapchand, and resolved unanimously, "that owing to the oppressive acts of the Thakore of Palitana and his officials in connection with the Shatranjaya Hill temple, etc., people are greatly aggrieved, and therefore, prompt and strong measures should be adopted, and for this purpose should request Shet Anandji Kallianji to represent the matter to the Government."

THE OUTLOOK IN THE DECCAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 10th September you published a memorandum I wrote on the subject of irrigation by means of wells. Since then I have again traversed the Deccan, and regret to say that from Dhond, a station no great distance from Poona, to the south as far as Raichore, the whole of the rain crops have failed, and there is only the bare ground to be seen, which as a contrast was last year covered with fields of grain. The country is also entirely devoid of grass to feed the cattle, and a dire calamity seems impending over the whole Deccan, which is not noticed in the newspapers of the Western Presidency, but as an editor I take the liberty of inviting your attention to the subject, and would suggest that you should move from your editorial chair and take a trip along the G. I. P. Railway as far as Sholapore, the point at which the first crops are to be seen, owing to the irrigation from the Sholapore Tank. The Rivers through this vast extent of country are still flowing, although not nearly so strongly as last year, and it is pitiable to think there is no effort being made to bund the food-producing fluid, which runs to waste to the sea. In connection with well irrigation, and with a view of explaining its advantages, I may mention that in the northern and western portion of the Jodhpore territory the inhabitants find it necessary to sink wells one hundred feet deep, from which they irrigate to a small extent with a view of stimulating Government to undertake well sinking over the Deccan. I would draw attention to a well in the Desert at Bikaneer, which is stated to be three hundred feet deep, and from which 16 pairs of bullocks used to draw water day and night, bringing out a large stream of water to supply the town and irrigate the gardens. Such a well in the Deccan would water lands to give food to a great many people, as the water is so near the surface, and it is to this principle of very large wells from which streams of water can be drawn, that I desire to invite attention. Numbers of wells of this kind might be dug throughout the Deccan at one-sixth of the depth of the Bikaneer well, and they would help greatly to prevent the recurrence of famines, which cause endless misery to the cultivators, who lose their cattle and are unable to plough when the rains fail the next year, and thus they are involved in continual debt in order to purchase other cattle. If the rains fail, we can only gain relief by seeking waters under the earth, from which a prolific supply can always be obtained, as is shown by the supplies of water obtained in Australia and the Cape Colony, where Artesian wells have been introduced, and I earnestly hope the Government of Bombay will address itself to the task of developing the water resources of the Deccan, whether they exceed the budget or not.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad, Sept. 21.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST LOAN.

THE following excerpt from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on Tuesday, has been sent us for publication :—

Tenders for the 3½ per cent. 10½ lakhs loan were received and opened. There were in all 140 tenders amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 17,85,500, as follows :—

No.	Rate	Amount tendered.
		Rs.
22 at	100 and over	3,93,500
15 ,,	101 ,, ,,	76,000
26 ,,	102 ,, ,,	1,81,500
36 ,,	103 ,, ,,	4,59,500
20 ,,	104 ,, ,,	3,60,500
12 ,,	105 ,, ,,	2,02,000
7 ,,	106 ,, ,,	55,500
2 ,,	107 ,, ,,	57,000
140 tenders, amounting to		Rs. 17,85,500.

Resolution.—All those who have tendered above 103 should receive in full and the balance of Rs. 52,500 should be divided "pro rata" between those who tendered at 103.

The average rate has thus been 104-6-5.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. REDBREAST.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Redbreast, Commander, E. H. Martin, arrived in harbour, on Tuesday, at 7-30 p.m., from Aden, which port she left on the 13th instant. The Redbreast left Bombay on the 2nd June last, and proceeded to Colombo, then she visited Seychelles, Faquhar, Mauritius, Reunion, Diego Saurez, and Aden. She will remain in Bombay harbour for about a fortnight, and then will leave for Muscat. Her Majesty's steamers Lapwing and Pigeon are expected here shortly. The Pigeon is at present at Aden, and will be relieved by H. M. S. Marathon. The Redbreast had a fine passage throughout.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive, with the English mails of the 11th instant, left Aden, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a.m., on Monday. She brings the following passengers :—

Asher, Mr
Besley, Mr, Mrs and infant
Bow, Surg-Col and Mrs
Bott, Mr A E
Blair, Mr H W
Bateman, Capt Young
Bean, Mr L C D
Beresford, three Misses
Bull, Mr W
Besant, Mrs Annie
Beresford, Mr and Mrs
Boddy, Lieut-Col
Beauchamp, Mr
Cockshott, Mr P E
Chuckerbutty, Mr A G
Crawford, Surg-Capt
Dempster, Mr Jas
Dyce, Col G H C
Duckworth, Mr John
Firth, Mr L E
Gray, Miss
Garlick, Mr
Gunner, Major
Husselby, Mr W
Hewett, Mr J C
Hyslop,
Keighly, Mr B
Kendall, Capt J
Moore, Col C M S, C I E
Mills, Mr and Mrs
Macpherson, Mr and Mrs
Morrison, Mr B W
McLeod, Capt and Mrs
MacLean, Mr A
MacLagan, Mr
Malcolm, Capt
Orr, Mr J P
Phelps, Mr J
Peart, Mr and Mrs
Palmer, Mr J R
Penfound, Capt
Pratt, Mr J R
Rose, Mr
Reynolds, Rev and Mrs C H
Stanton, Capt
Smith, Mr Monk
Swiney, Lieut
Stewart, Lieut H M
Turing, Lieut
Tennant, Miss
Turner, Mr J
Virtue, Mr
Wray, Mrs, infant and child
Wyer, Mr and Mrs
Wyer, Miss
Warner, Mr R H
Walker, Surg-Col
Wolsley-Jenkins, Major C H
Young, Miss
Yeoman, Mr, Mrs and two children

ROVERS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY ROVERS VS. DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

THE third match in the above tournament was decided last evening. The Dublin Fusiliers, who were drawn a bye, were matched against the Rovers, who gained a place in the semi-finals after defeating the R. A. team from Colaba. The enclosure was packed, but the other sides of the ground were not so crowded as on the two previous evenings. Ross, of the Rovers, won the toss, and the Dublins defended the Cooperage goal during the first half in consequence. The teams were composed of the following players :—

ROVERS.

Goal—Hines.
Backs—Ross (captain), and Walton.
Half-backs—Smardon, Ponting, and Martin.
Forwards—Brown, Gemnen, Fischer, Church, and Sells.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Goal—S. Barrow.
Backs—Johnson and Connor.
Half-backs—Moran, Hines, and Gage.
Forwards—Durwen, Flynn, Lowndes, Cragg, and Taylor.

Both teams had two of their usual players absent, but the change in the Dublins seems to have had no effect. The Rovers on the other hand gained nothing by the exchange, and the absence of Allan and Philbrick was severely felt.

Punctually at five the leather was set going by Lowndes, who, getting on to it again, shortly after pushed the game into the Rovers' territory. Smardon returned the ball, however, by a sturdy "punt," and Fischer getting on, ran down the middle of the field, and had the Dublins' goal at his mercy. He seems to have become ever-excited, and what was considered a certain goal ended in a goal kick for the Regimental team. Taylor and Cragg now got on to the ball and rushed it down the right wing, but Smardon again relieved. The Dublins were now beginning to press the Rovers' back division, and Ross saved with difficulty by passing to Church, who made a good run, from which, however, nothing resulted. Ross was playing a brilliant game about this time, and his hard strong kicks were much admired by the crowd round the field. Lowndes was playing a very good game, too, and nearly scored, but Walton sent the ball back to the middle of the field, and play was for a period transferred to the Dublins' half. Hands was claimed, however, and given against the Rovers. The free kick placed the ball in front of Taylor, who made a good attempt at the Rovers' stronghold, but the shot just went wide. Play was now continually in the Rovers' quarters, and Durwen, after a good run, gave Hines a difficult handful to negotiate. Hines, however, was just in time. Sells getting the ball, did not trouble the Dublin backs by his rush down, but he was not supportod by the other forwards as he should have been. Play now became uninteresting, but a goal was very nearly scored by Taylor from the right wing. A succession of shots by Lowndes and Cragg seemed to rouse the Rovers, and they for once made a combined and determined rush for the Cooperage goal. Angus Brown passed to Sell, but a shot from Gemnen, who received the pass, went wide. This was the last serious effort made by the Rovers' forwards. After this their play was all on the defensive, and when half-time came, neither side had scored. On play being re-started, the Dublins immediately rushed the Cooperage goal. Hines kept out the ball with much determination, as well directed shots were coming in from all directions. A number of corner kicks was the result. No advantage was, however, taken of these. Lowndes getting the ball from a goal kick, ran it down the whole field himself by some pretty dribbling play, and secured the first goal for his side amid much cheering from the men of his regiment who were standing round. The Rovers now lost all heart, and seemed completely fagged out. Hines was having a very hot time and was finally beaten by a good shot put in by Cragg. The Rovers' forwards were playing very badly, without any combination, and, though the back division had played well, they were quite exhausted with the immense amount of work they were called upon to do. No further scoring, however, took place, and the result at the call of time was as follows :—

Dublins : 2 goals.
Rovers : nil.

For the losers Hines, Walton, and Gemnen played well, while Ross and Smardon were excellent. For the Dublins, Taylor, Cragg, Gage, Johnson, and Connor were very good, while Lowndes was excellent, and did an astonishing amount of work. Mr. Shaw acted as referee again to the entire satisfaction of the combatants. The finals will be played on Saturday between the Dublin Fusiliers and the Durham L. I., when an exciting finish to the tournament may be expected.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BY permission of the Rovers' F. C., the Gymkhana will play a practice game, this evening, A. vs. B. team, play commencing at 5 o'clock, punctually.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR H. BOWLES, Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion, vice Major Franklyn, promoted.

MAJOR H. J. FERGUSSON, Scottish Rifles, has been appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion.

CAPTAIN G. ELSMIE, 5th Punjab Cavalry, is to be appointed Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry for the coming Inspection season.

CAPTAIN F. BARTON, Corps of Guides, is appointed Assistant to the Political Officer, Khyber.

THE following officers of the Army Medical Staff come out for duty in this country and are posted to the commands noted :—Punjab Command.—Surgeon-Captain J. Keatly and Surgeon-Lieutenant M. Boyle. Bengal Command.—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Browne and Surgeon-Lieutenants A. C. Fox and H. E. B. Porter. Madras Command.—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Wolseley. Bombay Command.—Surgeon-Lieutenant C. M. Fluery.

2ND LIEUTENANT J. RITCHIE, 19th Hussars, is transferred to the Derbyshire Regiment and posted to the 2nd Battalion.

LIEUTENANT W. F. POOLE, supernumerary on the establishment, 8th Bengal Infantry, is appointed Wing officer of the Regiment, vice Daniel seconded.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. A. GRAVES, S.C., is transferred from the Madras to Bombay Command, Military Works, on appointment as temporary Superintending Engineer, Quetta Circle.

LIEUTENANT C. CROOKSHANK, R.E. is transferred from the Bombay Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Department and posted to the Punjab Command.

VOLUNTEER MEDALS.

The following are the winners of the Command and Provincial Volunteer Medals for the season 1895-96 :—

Punjab Command Medal.—Volunteer H. Morrison, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, 72 points. Wins the tie from Color-Sergeant A. D. Green, North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Volunteer G. Matthews, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Provincial Medal.—Color-Sergeant A. D. Green, North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, 72 points. Wins the tie from Volunteer G. Matthews, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Bengal Command Medal.—Corporal F. Earle, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, 74 points. Wins the tie from Corporal J. Jahans, East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps.

Povincial Medals:—I.—Bengal—Corporal J. Jahans, East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps, 74 points. II.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh—Color Sergeant E. C Paxton, Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, 73 points. III.—Assam—Trooper A. Rose, Surma Valley Light Horse 69 points.

Madras :—Command Medal.—2nd-Lieutenant W. Ward, Madras Railway Volunteers, 74 points.

Provincial Medals :—I.—Madras, Hyderabad and Berar—Color Sergeant T. H. Abraham, Southern Mahratta Railway Rifle Corps, 73 points. II.—Burma—Sergeant A. Wheeler, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles 67 points.

Bombay :—Command Medal—Color-Sergeant H Black, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, 74 points.

Provincial Medals.—I.—Bombay, Baluchistan and Sind—Sergeat J. Moore, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, 72 points. II.—Central Provinces—Corporal J. D. Smith, 2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, 71 points.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, 12th October :—

I.—Bills and orders of the day :—

(1). A Bill to amend Act VIII of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants)—"First Reading."

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

ALARM AT MANDVIE BUNDER.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Dr. A. G. Viegas drew attention to a serious outbreak of the Bubonic Plague on the Port Trust Estate at Mandvie Bunder, which had proved fatal in many cases, and caused consternation among the residents of the locality and its vicinity. He said that the disease, which was caused by filth, had been prevailing in the locality during the past fortnight to such an extent that about a hundred persons had died from it within the short period. The plague had attacked mostly young people, and the panic it had caused was so great that people had abandoned their houses ; and great alarm prevailed in the locality. Dr. N. F. Surveyor, of F. D. Petit Laboratory, whose knowledge of bacteriology was well-known, was good enough to go round the locality with him, and personally examined the patients, and their sputa and blood. He found the bacillus of the plague discovered by Professor Kitasato in the bubonic plague that prevailed in Hongkong in the year 1894. Dr. Viegas moved the appointment of a committee to report, in consultation with the Health Officer, the measures which should be adopted to prevent the spread of the outbreak. Mr. K. M. Shroff, in seconding the proposition, dwelt on the most insanitary condition of the locality, where poisonous gases emanating from drains and sewers killed not only hundreds of rats, but also human beings who were affected by the plague arising therefrom. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that he had drawn the attention of the Health Officer to the plague prevailing in the locality about a fortnight ago, and he learned from reliable sources that about 300 persons died from the effects of the malady. He moved an amendment to the effect that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the outbreak of the plague with a view to such immediate measures being taken as might be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. Dr. Viegas withdrew his proposition, and Mr. Ibrahim's amendment was carried *mem. con.*

LECTURES ON COMPARATIVE RELIGION.

THE Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893 was such a unique event, and one so far away from India, that quite naturally partial impressions about it are prevalent here. Some Indians imagine that the people of America had become somewhat dissatisfied with Christianity, and were in search of a better religion, and that when they heard about Hinduism and Buddhism from persons who profess those religions, many became convinced of the excellence, and a few became convinced of the superiority, of these religions. Another wrong supposition has been that that Parliament convinced the Christians of America that all religions are much alike, that they differ mainly in minor details and in words, and that it is not important whether people follow one or another religion. Perhaps it is not strange that such ideas have gained currency, because Indians, who went to Chicago, have circulated such reports. Also among Europeans in India, from the first there have been a few who discarded the Christian name, some who, while nominally Christian, have had no personal Christian faith, and others who had no interest in spreading it ; while some have made active efforts to give it to Indians. Just so in America, there are these diverse classes, on which the Indian members of the Parliament of Religions doubtless made differing impressions. Both at the Parliament, and subsequently in many places, the Indians spoke as if philosophy was the chief religion of India. No one brought idols on to the platform to demonstrate their helpfulness in the worship of God, and no one attempted to practise caste restrictions in Chicago. Therefore, to say the very least, people who depended solely for their information about the actual religious condition of India on the statements of Indians in Chicago, must have got a very inadequate idea of the subject.

However, the Parliament had its conception in no such ideas as those indicated above. The true inspiration of that unique gathering was this. The United States was asking the nations to send to an international exhibition specimens of their best material and intellectual products. But since the spiritual is the noblest part of man, why should not the nations be asked also to send statements of their religions, and to see the spirit and the fruits of Christianity ? The authors of the Parliament fully expected that such mutual conference would be helpful by strengthening faith in God, and that eventually it would help in the diffusion of the spirit of Christianity.

One of the first practical results of this expectation was the giving by a Christian lady, Mrs. Haskell, of a fund for a lectureship in connection with the University of Chicago, by the proceeds of which fund eminent lecturers should be regularly sent to give lectures in Calcutta and other Indian cities on the relations of Christianity to other religions of the East. The conviction of the founder of this lectureship is, that a scholarly and wise study and presentation of the subject would promote the spread of Christianity. This is also emphatically the conviction of the first lecturer. Naturally the president of the Parliament, the Rev. J. H. Barrows, D.D., of Chicago, was selected to give the first course of lectures. He was the pastor of the first Presbyterian Church in Chicago. He had previously given some study to comparative religion ; but on receiving the new appointment he resigned his pastoral charge, and has spent nearly a year in Germany in special study on the subject. He is soon to come to India, and will deliver a series of six lectures in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and at least a part of the series in Lahore, Poona, Bangalore, and perhaps other cities. He is to arrive in Bombay on or about the 15th of December. First he will go to Calcutta and will deliver his lectures there in the latter part of December, when the National Congress will bring visitors there from all parts of the country ; from Calcutta he will go to the North-West and Lahore, and will return to Bombay in the latter part of January. After lecturing here and in Poona, he will go to Bangalore and Madras, and then to Ceylon, from whence he is to sail for China about the middle of March.

The Missionary Conferences in the principal cities of India have given him cordial invitations, and they have been asked to take the main responsibility for arranging for the lectures. The Bombay Missionary Conference has appointed a committee, of which the Rev. Dr. Makichan is chairman, to arrange for the lectures in this city. But Dr. Barrows has asked a personal friend, the Rev. R. A. Hume, of Ahmednagar, to arrange the general plan of his visit to India.

Though Dr. Barrows comes with a pronounced Christian conviction and purpose, we are confident that non-Christians will give him a most cordial welcome. He gave Indian delegates at the Parliament of Religions a most generous hospitality of every kind, and an unrivalled opportunity for setting forth what they had to say about their own religions. India is emphatically a religious and a courteous land. The best Indians are not reluctant to hear any capable speaker on Christianity. But to Dr. Barrows they will, we anticipate, accord an unusually hearty welcome, and will give to his addresses a sympathetic and thoughtful hearing. He will follow every where the wise practice of the Parliament of Religions. There, every speaker had a free platform with no discussion or subsequent remarks by chairmen. Discussion would surely have led to heat and to some hard feeling. And in this supplement to the Parliament the adherents of all creeds will cheerfully accord to the president, when he takes the platform, the exercise of the rule which was followed when he was in the chair. This visit will also give Dr. Barrows an opportunity to observe for himself what is the actual religious condition of the peoples of India. Naturally he will take special interest in the educated classes, and he will be glad to improve all feasible opportunities during his short visit of three months, for private and public intercourse with non-Christians, who are interested in religious matters.

R. A. HUME.

Ahmednagar, Sept. 23.

INDIAN MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I crave space for a few observations on a sort of demi-official leader in one of your contemporaries on the Bombay Memorial for a reform of the Medical Administration of India ; and, I hope, with the leader writer, that a "little frankness of criticism on points that catch the eye of the hastiest reader will not offend the most sensitive skin." The language, style, and substance of the article but thinly veil the identity of the writer. No other than that familiar Service scribe, who as often writes to the editor, as becomes the editor himself, according to the particular "Business" in hand ; and they moreover, clearly demonstrate, that though the I. M. S. Competitive test be deemed sufficient for the varied positions of a surgeon-captain, a civil surgeon, a magistrate, and superintendent of a hill sanitarium, and member of some anti-leagues, a special test beyond their famous competitive test is very necessary for the position of a review of public documents or editor of papers, "whose duty it is to notice anything of interest that crops up from day to day," and that, therefore, had this special test been applied in the case under notice, it would have prevented the admission into leader type of the most amusing and wild statements with which the article abounds.

The tall talk about the attractions of life in India, and the wilderness of consternation of the Indian Council at the threatened wholesale exodus of military civil doctors, may be passed by as being meant to serve no other purpose than is served by the thrilling tales of India being a land where tigers and snakes pay regular visits like ordinary callers, and even become close acquaintances, and look in at any hour convenient to them ! It is, no doubt, a well-known fact that the so-called absolute apathy of the Service means that it will not send direct letters to enter into direct controversy, for it prefers the privilege of anonymous attacks, first in the correspondence, and then in the editorial columns of obliging newspapers.

And now for an examination of the arguments, logic, and some curious notions expressed in the article under notice. The I.M.S. is recruited by open competition from the open profession of medicine, and competitive examination gives 'proved merit and ability ;' therefore, appointments made from the I.M.S. are practically from the open profession of medicine (there being no room for "any subtle distinction between the I.M.S. and the open profession of medicine), nay, from its proved merit and ability stock, for this is what the I.M.S. competition means and provides ! And yet, alas ! the confession has oozed out, though by way of lament, that complaints are common enough, as it is, of important appointments going to men who passed the competition (i.e., to the proved merit and ability of the profession), for no other apparent reason than that they are their fathers' sons." Why this lament from a competitionwalla, by the way ? Competition is a grand word. But there is competition and competition ; and the utter absurdity of the argument will be evident from a most passing glance at the actual facts. For a single hospital appointment in London or the provinces there would be 15 to 20 local applicants with high qualifications, men who have been working at, and qualifying themselves for, the special post. Can it be easy matter to make a choice, for the candidates run each other so close. They are all specialists who compete for the special posts. They are selected on the basis of their academical and professional qualifications, training and actual work, and not on the basis of a competitive examination in which marks are gathered together by cramming with a coach and pickings from extra professional subjects. And this is the recognised system of making appointments to public hospitals, schools, laboratories, and sanitary services all the civilized world over, without the fears or "visions of a class of incompetency, and discontent" which seem to torment an anti-selection and pro-competitionwalla. A competitive examination for people tumbling into editorial chairs is often a desideratum. But a cry for a competitive examination for professorships and scientific appointments is more like the ravings of a man in the moon or under her special influence. For some twenty appointments of military surgeons who may be put to any work, be it that of a professor or political agent, and lunacy commissioner or a bazaar-master and hill superintendent, all Great Britain and Greater Britain put together some 30 odd candidates. What a grand competition ! And the ratio of the marks obtained by the top and bottom men in the pass list is often more than 2 to 1. What a week to week race ! And selection from this competitive stock for appointments in the educational science and sanitation departments of India is attempted to be seriously and piously palmed off on the public at large as equivalent to the manning of these important departments by the proved merit and ability of the open profession of medicine ! Why, under such extremely favourable conditions, the Indian medical schools, science, and sanitation departments ought to be fifty years in advance of similar institutions in Europe, for they cannot boast of this military method of recruitment ! But, alas ! for the irony of fate, not so many months ago this very proved merit and ability stock was most cruelly passed by or set aside by no less a person than the Director-General of the Army Medical Department in making his selection of a Professor of Pathology for Netley itself—the prize of prizes, which the military services claim as their own ! As a Professor of Pathology for the army medical school at Netley not a single one of this proved merit and ability stock with a class certificate in pathology from this school will be accepted ! Then again some stern facts are conveniently laid aside in this grandiloquent talk about the I.M.S. being synonymous with proved merit and ability of the profession of medicine, and it is as well to state them in their fulness. They may be thus conveniently put in question form : (a) Is not the I. M. S. enlistment a military enlistment, and is not its competitive test, of which so much is made, planned and carried out to meet the requirements of military surgeons ? (b) Does it not preclude, in physical tests, which may not interfere with civil hospital, or scientific or professional duties, but which do disqualify one for the work of a military surgeon, and therefore are a barrier to admission into the I.M.S., and consequently to any appointment in the civil medical departmont of India ? (c) No doubt, good men now and again do enter the service, and it is when they enter the pass list that the ratio of marks of the top and bottom men gets more than 2 to 1, but is it not the fact, is the same, that many a man, who cannot get through the superior professional examinations of the universities or the college boards gets shot into the I.M.S. pass list, and often in a good place by the professional coach, to the great surprise and no little amusement of his fellow-students ? When these plain facts, not very palatable, I admit, are remembered, the boastful talk about the I. M. S. being the same thing as the open medical profession, nay its proved merit and ability, because of that competitive examination, becomes not only nonsensical, but goes very near deliberate misrepresentation.

Your contemporary gives a very glowing description of the responsible and important post of Chemical Analyser to Government, and says, "Whoever will bestir Government to reorganise the chemical analyser's department, to reform it root and branch, will be doing a public service and a service to Government." It would be interesting to examine how far action and word have gone together in this matter. Can the writer in that paper say that it even so much as attempted to do this service when appointments were made to this responsible office in Bombay, "as if it were a game of pellmell ?" He cannot be ignorant of the recent Government Resolution on the reorganisation of the Chemical Analyser's department all over India, and he must have noticed therein that the method of recruiting the department is opposed to what he very rightly lays down in its article under notice as the proper method. The article under notice goes on to say : "Lately in Bengal, a very able officer in other ways was pitchforked from the sanitary department into the laboratory as chemical analyser, and that man is no friend of the administration, who can look upon such a policy as sound." But this again is all idle and pompous talk, and nothing more. For, where was the friend of the administration and this particular department, when this pitchforking was contemplated and carried out, and what has he even now done to "reform it (the department) root and branch ?"

No misleading talk on these matters in certain circles, would, of course, be complete without a post scripture like reference to the wretchedly low salaries of those poor military doctors in civil employ. "That the salary should be good, is a way of saying that the men should be good," says your contemporary, in reference to the post of chemical analyser. Here, again, the inconvenient fact is forgotten or ignored that Mr. Hankin, a chemist and scientist of European reputation, was attracted to the post of Government Chemical Analyser in India on much less salary, both minimum and maximum, than is absorbed by the military incumbents of their posts.

The reform aims at one purely military, and one purely medical service, independent of the army. There is no room or justification for a separate military enlistment for service with native troops, which form but a division of the British army. To recruit the civil medical service what is proposed is, that the uncovenanted service should be opened up, the subordinate service improved in position and prospect, and the special appointments in the education, science, and sanitation departments filled by selection on the basis of proved merit and ability for the particular appointments offered, in the same way as these appointments are filled all the civilized world over. In every post of a pathologist, for instance, we shall have several pathologists to choose from, and even if the one who gets the appointment happens to do it by influence with the minister, it will still be a guarantee that what we have got is a pathologist and not somebody else. The right men will compete on the basis of their qualification and work, and not on the strength of a certificate of pass obtained at a military service competitive examination, or because these certificate holders are their fathers' sons. That the proposed reform is in keeping with the principles and practice followed in all civilized countries in making such appointments will be evident to the hastiest reader. But none so blind as will not see.—Yours, &c.,

K. N. BAHADURJI.

London, Aug. 27.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and the other members present were : Professor Muller, Messrs. S. Rebsch, R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Viegas, in accordance with notice, moved "That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to cases of bubonic plague on the Port Trust Estate and in its vicinity, and that he be requested to obtain information from the Health Officer on the causation of the same, and preventive measures that should be adopted." In support of the motion, he said :—It is, Sir, my painful duty to-day to bring to the notice of the Commissioner and this board the existence and prevalence of a dire malady on the Port Trust Estate and its vicinity. The malady is the bubonic plague. The area of its prevalence is the Port Trust Estate, but I have seen a case at what is known as "Varki Gaddi" (the southern portion of Samuel Street. Being struck with the characteristics of the disease, which are the special physiognomy, the rapidity of the course, the appearence of of the grandular swelling, buboes in the groins, arm-pits, and neck, the deepening coma a drowsiness, and its fatality, I asked Dr. Surveyor, of the Petit Laboratory, than whom I believe, there is no greater authority on Bacteriology in the Bombay Presidency, to see one of the cases, and to examine the blood, the sputum, and the urine of patient. Without such an examination, it would have been mere foolhardiness on my part to characterise the disease as Bubonic Plague. Dr. Surveyor, to whom, I am very greatly indebted for the favour, most kindly visited the patient, and took with him specimens of fresh blood, urine, and sputum ; and examined them bacteriologically, and found the bacilus of Plague, which was discovered by Professor Kitasato in Bubonic Plague cases in Hongkong in 1894. In the same house, to which I took Dr. Surveyor, we were informed there was a female patient, whose blood was also examined by Dr Surveyor bacteriologically, and the Plague bacillus was found in it. The bacteriological specimens can be inspected by anyone who is desirous of doing so at the Petit Laboratory. It is only fair to state that Dr. Surveyor saw the patients and did the bateriological examination gratuitously, for which he is entitled to my most grateful thanks, and I venture to thank him on behalf of the City at large for without this examination, all that I could advance in support of the Malady being plague would remain incomplete. Now this disease is essentially a disease of filth, its breeding ground is filth, and it also breaks out when people suffer from famine, and when the physical and social misery resulting from destitution is great. In the present case, there is no destitution, and so far, as I have been able to ascertain, it is not imported. I think it is caused by the putrid emanations from the putrifying and decomposing matter in the sewers on the Port Trust Estate, which is choked and can only be called cesspools with putrifying and decomposing matter. I have more than once called the attention of the Corporation to this great danger to the public health

the Health Officer should be left to use their own discretion in the matter, the amendment was not insisted upon.

The Chairman said that he had an opportunity, about a fortnight ago, of seeing two cases of the description given by Dr. Viegas, one at Varni Gadi, and another at Musjid Bunder, and he was afterwards informed that they had both died from the effects of the malady. The one thing that struck him most at Varni Gadi was, that the smell there arising from the drains was exceedingly bad. He wanted to draw the attention of the Health Officer to that fact, but he could not do so as he had to go out of Bombay soon afterwards.

Dr. Viegas having withdrawn his proposition, Mr. Ibrahim's amendment was put to the vote, and carried "nem. con."

PUNKAS FOR THE COUNCIL HALL.

The Committee recommended the Corporation to sanction Rs. 1,177 for providing three sets of double punkhas in the Council Hall.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

ORGAN RECITAL.

A most successful and highly enjoyable Organ Recital, under the direction of Mr. Dove, took place, on Tuesday evening, at St. Thomas' Cathedral. The music chosen being of a somewhat lighter character than usual, was much appreciated, and the recital was in no way inferior to the best that have preceded it. A voluntary on the organ opened the proceedings, and was followed by a prelude (Bach), wherein all the grace and lightness of touch, which have made Mr. Dove so popular, were discernible. Mr. Jamieson then sang "The Gate of Heaven" (Tours), but hardly did himself justice owing to a very evident cold from which he was suffering. In the closing verse, however, he rose to the occasion, and his magnificent voice filled the large building. Although announced on the programme, no violin obligato was given to this song. Next followed Dr. Smart's "Festive March," somewhat light but full of harmony and excellently performed. The gradual swelling from piannissimo to forte was particularly delightful. Mr. Rhenius was most successful with his cornet solo, which gained immensely from the fact that he had the good taste to play in the organ loft. His rendering of the "Holy City" was most artistic, though, perhaps, more might have been made with the closing phrase. Mr. H. O. Coates has a charming light baritone, and chose a beautiful song, which showed off his voice to great advantage. The "Children's House" (Cowen) is always most popular, and it is not too much praise to say that Mr. Coates did full justice to it, but the violin obligato was quite drowned. The full powers of the talented organist were called into requisition by the "Fantasia" (Beroon), which figured next on the programme. A marked feature in this item was the quick movements from clear, shrill, but tender treble to the full deep, sombre, bass, and Mr. Dove was not found wanting, but brought into prominence all that was good in a charming little piece. Allan Macbeth's "Intermezzo" perhaps wants a military band to do it full justice. It is full of melody, and a change of key in the middle sounded excellent, but it might have been somewhat shortened with advantage. Mr. Jamieson's song, "Eternal Rest," was again marred somewhat in the opening by his cold, but as he warmed to his work, succeeded in imparting full beauty to the close of a beautiful song. The last item on the programme, "Silver Trumpets" (Viviani), was perhaps the best—part 1, a march, was stirring and martial, but was, perhaps, a trifle hurried; part 2, "Harmony in the Dome," was a little bit of most melodious harmony, the sweet, tender, sympathetic treble enforcing the attention and being an appropriate finale to a most successful concert. The next recital will take place during October, under the direction of Mr. Mant.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday.

RE TALAKCHAND HARNATH.

Mr. Scott, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Manker, on behalf of creditors, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had filed his affidavit only that morning; and it being necessary for their clients to reply thereto, that the matter should be allowed to stand over.

Mr. Scott mentioned that there were on the schedule 250 creditors; and that the amount of Rs. 2,50,000 had to be recovered by the insolvent from various persons who were indebted to him; and if the matter was not speedily taken up, the claims against them would be time-barred and irrecoverable. The learned counsel added that his client had been in jail for nine months.

Mr. Raikes said the period was only three weeks.

Mr. Scott submitted that the affidavit of the insolvent could be replied to in half-an-hour.

His Lordship thought that a longer period would be required to reply, and adjourned the matter till Monday next.

RE KHIMJEE VURDMAN.

Mr. Russell, for the insolvent, owing to the continued illness of his client, applied for a further adjournment of the matter.

Mr. Raikes and Mr. Manker, who appeared for opposing creditors, said they had received no notice of the application; and that insolvent, who had been seen walking about Bombay, was playing "hide and seek" with the court.

Mr. Russell remarked that his client was very ill; and judging from his present state of health, it was possible that he might not further attend the court.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments, adjourned the matter to Monday next.

RE HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI JUSUB.

Mr. Scott, on behalf of the witnesses in the matter, informed his Lordship that the examination of all the witnesses had been abandoned, as the attorneys on the other side had instructed him that the matter had been abandoned. Mr. Scott accordingly asked his Lordship to take a note that no further examination order should be made except with the sanction of the Official Assignee.

His Lordship took a note of the application, stating that he would consult the Official Assignee in regard to the latter part of Mr. Scott's application.

RE RUNCHODDAS PREMJI.

Mr. Manker applied for and obtained leave to file a fresh petition.

RE NARSY TRIKAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Raikes, for a creditor, is opposing the application, said that the insolvent had concealed his property at Billimora. His Lordship after hearing counsel, granted the extension asked for.

CRICKET.

2ND XI., NEW LINE STREET C. C. vs. NEW YOUNG PHATHARE PRABHU C. C.

A very interesting match was played on the Esplanade, on Saturday, in which the New Line Street defeated their opponent by 24 runs of the first innings. The fielding of the New Y. P. P. C. C. was good, that of the New Line Street being rather loose. Messrs. Navalkar and Desai only entered into double figures, 28 and 10, respectively. Mr. A. R. Ranjishingji was responsible for six wickets, out of which five clean bowled. V. R. Jayakar, of the opponent, was the only player who appose the bowling of Ranjitsingji. The following are the scores:—

NEW LINE STREET C. C. 2ND ELEVEN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
K D Pai, b Jayakar	0	run out	3
W V Desia, c Kirtikar, b Trilokekar	10	b Talpade	2
A R Ranjitsingji, c and b Jayakar	8	c and b Jayakar	0
V G Dhatrapan, c Vijayakar, b Jayakar	0	to bat	
G M Kothare, st Navalkar, b Jayakar	5	c Trilokekar, b Jayakar	2
S D Navalkar (capt), b Jayakar	20	run out	9
M M Kothare, c Jayakar, b Trilokeker	0	to bat	
N S Brahmandkar, b Jayakar	7	b Jayakar	2
G K Jayakar, c Trilokekar, b Jayakar	0	b Talpade	0
K R Brahmandkar, c and b Jayakar	0	b Talpade	0
W R Brahmandkar, not out	1	not out	0
Extras	20	Extras	6
Short	1		
Total	78	Total	24

NEW YOUNG PHATHARE PRABHU C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
V R Jayakar, b Ranjitsingji	22	c Dasai, b Ranjitsingji	15
V D Rane, b Ranjitsingji	0	c Desai, b Ranjitsingji	1
R P Jayakar, b Ranjitsingji	0	b Pai	6
A V Navalkar (capt), b Desai	1	c Desai, b Ranjitsingji	0
G S Trilokekar, b Desai	0	b Pai	0
R V Talpade, b Ranjitsingji	0	c Pai, b Ranjitsingji	4
A S Vijaykar, run out	8	b Pai	4
M V Kitikar, run out	6	run out	6
D D Vijayakar, c G Kothare, b Ranjitsingji	2	c Desai, b Ranjitsingji	8
S D Talpade, b Ranjitsingji	2	not out	9
K N Ajinkya, not out	3	c Desai, b Ranjitsingji	4
Extras	11	Extras	14
Short	1		
Total	54	Total	71

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto of 20, Hatton Garden, London. and avoid worthless and noxious imitations

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Rumours have lately been current that the Amir of Kabul is once again in bad health. His recent communications to the Government of India show, however, that he is quite capable of discharging important State duties, especially when questions concerning the Indo-Afghan frontier come before him.

The Quintin memorial at Manipur has at last been erected. It is of Aberdeen granite and stands in the old Residency grounds.

Rain fell almost continuously at Simla on Sunday lasting well into the night. It is hoped it may have extended into the Punjab.

Surgeon-Major H. Hendley has been nominated Joint Civil Surgeon of Simla in succession to Surgeon-Major Moorhead, who will vacate in November.

The case against Mrs. Twisdale has been transferred from Mussoorie to Debra, where it will be tried this week. It would undoubtedly have been difficult to have obtained a strictly unprejudiced jury in Mussoorie, where the case has been discussed constantly in every household.

It appears that Lieutenant Bundock, of the Essex Regiment, whose death of enteric at Lucknow was announced in the *Pioneer* of the 12th instant, had only recently returned from the hills, where it is supposed that he contracted the disease. In respect of typhoid Lucknow has been unusually fortunate this year, for no other case has occurred among the officers of the garrison, and as to the troops there have only been six admissions to hospital, with two deaths, during the past two months.

The tournament in the covered tennis court at the United Service Club, Simla, has been won by Mr. Gamble, who in the final tie beat Mr. Vigram by 6 to 3 games in each of two sets.

It is understood that a beginning will be made next year in the construction of the railway line from Rungpore to Dhubri.

Darjeeling has had another heavy burst of rain similar to that in July, and several heavy landslips are reported, especially one at Jalapahar, where the military hospital is in danger.

The Calcutta football season was brought to a close on Saturday with a splendid match between Calcutta and the Welsh Regiment team which resulted in a victory for Calcutta by 9 points to 5.

A church robbery is reported from Ranikhet. The chaplain writes to a contemporary: "Sir,—I regret to say a robbery was perpetrated last night at St. Peter's Church, Ranikhet. With the exception of the cross, the altar has been entirely stripped. The rich Dorsal was torn from its hangings, the brass rod and rings curiously enough being left. All the brass ornaments were taken, including even the bookrest. A beautifully worked green altar frontal and a fair linen cloth have also gone, besides other lesser articles."

We regret to receive news from Agra of the death, from fever, on Thursday last, of Mr. J. Thornhill, of the Public Works Department, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, a gentleman whose loss will be severely felt in his own Department, where his sterling qualities had made him generally respected. Mr. Thornhill had only recently been transferred to Agra from Bareilly, a station in which he had made himself very popular as secretary of the Station Club. The deceased gentleman was also well known in Allahabad. Mr. Thornhill's death was very sudden, his illness only lasting two days. The fever which carried him off was probably contracted during a tour in the district, from which he had very recently returned.

The passing of the Bill for the appointment of a temporary Additional Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces will enable Mr. Stanley Ismay to take up that office on his return from privilege leave. Mr. Ismay has twice officiated as Judicial Commissioner and is marked out as the successor in that post of Mr. J. F. Stevens in the probable event of the latter joining the Calcutta High Court Bench next spring. The Local Administration has thus a qualified officer at hand to undertake the reduction of the arrears in the Judicial Commissioners's Court during the cold weather. The Bill will also obviate the difficulty caused by an officer hearing appeals from his own decisions, which occurs when a Divisional Judge is appointed direct to the office of Judicial Commissioner.

An Agra correspondent writes:—The Agra police are to be congratulated on the vigilance which they have shown in connection with the recent extraordinary outbreak of crime in this district. They have succeeded in arresting the man who is very strongly suspected of the murder of the chowkidar. The crime was one of a peculiarly atrocious nature, as the murdered man, who had given valuable information to the police respecting certain robberies, was decoyed into a lonely place, was there attacked by a gang of eight or nine men armed with swords and guns, and was shot dead after making a brave resistance. It is hoped that the police may be successful in capturing the whole gang. The large number of firearms in possession of these ruffians is an alarming feature of recent crimes in this and other neighbourhoods, and it is satisfactory to learn that the police have found and confiscated several guns while searching the houses of the suspected persons. It is a mistake to attribute crime of this violent nature to the dearness of food and the prevailing distress. Such crimes are almost invariably committed by habitual criminals—a fairly prosperous class—and this has proved to be the case in the recent murders and robberies here.

In the Durand football tournament on Saturday the first tie in the second round was played, the Black Watch meeting the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Immediately the ball was put in play the Highlanders scored a goal from the right wing. During the remainder of the first half no more goals were made, but play was very brisk and exciting. It was marked too by great fairness, scarcely an appeal for a foul being heard. In the second half the Fusiliers made a great effort to equalise the score, and there were two good attacks upon the Highlanders' goal but the defence was far too strong. The Black Watch in their turn forced the play, which became very fast and turned in their favour. After about twelve minutes the ball was centred from the right wing, and in the scrimmage in front of the goal it was driven through the posts. The score was thus two goals to love. The Fusiliers soon afterwards made a goal, but their opponents playing a very pretty passing game made a third some five minutes before time. The Black Watch thus won by 3 to 1. Rain has been falling, and the ground is heavy and slippery.

The Senior Rugby Cup was again presented to Mr. E. Watson, the Calcutta captain, amidst vociferous cheering. The members of the Calcutta Football Club held their annual dinner at Volunteer Headquarters on Saturday night, when about 80 sat down to table. There were several speeches, and an enjoyable evening was passed.

A long and important letter has been addressed by the Agent of the East Indian Railway to the Bengal Government criticising some of the figures put forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in support of their contention that the rates on the E. I. R. could be materially reduced and still leave the railway a fair margin of profit. Mr. Douglas points out that the annuity and other charges arising out of the purchase of the line by Government and also the interest on loans have been over-look by the Bengal Chamber. He further argues that the high percentage of the net earnings on capital expenditure published in official documents and quote thereform by the Bengal Chamber as made by the East Indian Railway do not fairly represent the situation, for the premium paid by Government on the purchase of the line and also the cost of land supplied by Government and other items are nor included as should be the case now that the line has become Government property.

The murder of two sepoy-deserters by the Kachins in the Myitkhina districts, observes a contemproary, is a curious instance of the blessed uncertainty which surrounds these people and their doings. And the murder as an act of revenge for the death of innocent Kachins put to death for murdering Margarey must have been rather a happy thought. Before now these island caterans have been glad to avail themselves of the services of deserters in their wars with the British. In 1892, a Gurkha, who deserted from the Mogaung levy of Military Police, took a conspicious part with the Kachins in their determined attempt to capture Sadon. This Gurkha entered one of his officer's tent at Myitkhyina and aimed at him from distance of a few feet; luckily he had forgotten the snapcap on the striker of his Snider, and the rifle did not go off. The officer rushed at him with a kukri, and the Gurkha fled, but amused himself that evening by firing at his comrades parading for roll-call from the neighbouring jungle. He was never captured, and after serving with the Kachins either made his way to Nepal, via Assam, or perhaps, more probably, was put to death as his host's hospitality died off.

With reference to the memorial recently presented to the Viceroy by the timber merchants of Burma against the renewal of the lease of the Pyinmana Forest, the merchants have supplemented this document by publishing copies of the whole of the official correspondence, which has taken place on the subject during the last ten years. There is, as we have already stated, no likelihood of the lease being renewed on the same terms as the present one, but if the Government were at all inclined to hesitate in the matter the correspondence in question should leave no doubt in the minds of the authorities as to the proper course to pursue.

The outturn of the Burma Ruby Mines Company for last year is estimated at 56,000 carrats, valued at nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. Many rubies are casually found by ontsiders, and it is said that last year two rubies, worth Rs. 5,000 each, and one worth Rs. 10,000, were found. The outturn of diamonds in Bundelkund for the year was 215 carats, valued at Rs. 20,000.

Accounts from Darjiling tea gardens are to the effect that the rain it raineth every day to the tune of eight inches per diem. The thermometer is down to 70° with a cutting east wind. Leaf-plucking is temporarily at a stand-still, but, writes one manager, "luckily there is none running away." In Darjiling itself the temperature has fallen still more, a shade temperature of 60°—being registered on Friday. On Thursday there was a considerable slip to the south-east of the Municipal Market between Lall Bazar and Chandmari, the result being that the drains were obstructed, and that the drainage water overflowed into some of the neighbouring shops.

Mr. J. H. Stenson, Traffic Manager of the South Indian Railway, arrived in Madras the other morning, with the object of interviewing the Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways in connection with the introduction of the block system and intercommunication in trains on the South Indian Railway line. He afterwards left for Arkonum, where he will consult with Mr. G. K. Winter, of the Madras Railway, on the same subjects.

A man in Hathanwaddi, in Burma, had a licence for five guns which he had to keep to protect himself during his work in the timber forests. For lending one of the guns to an employe for the purpose or a day's sport he was sentenced under the Arms Act to six months' imprisonment. Colonel Cresswell, Additional Sessions Judge of the District, has the matter under consideration, an appeal having been lodged before him.

The gross earnings of Indian Railways now show a further slight improvement, the decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year having been now reduced to 93 1-3 lakhs.

It was stated some time ago that no wheat or barley could this year be transported from Kashmir to Gilgit, and prices at Srinagar were consequently falling, but that has since been changed. Five thousand Khrwars or 12,000 maunds of wheat, almost all the quantity realized by the State for revenue in kind this year, has been purchased by the Gilgit transport from the State, and is now being sent to Gilgit. In the present state of want the Kashmiris are very dissatisfied.

Those interested in establishing new tea gardens, writes the *Englishmen*, were much exercised by the proposals made by Sir Charles Elliott for altering the rules under which land is granted for that purpose, and by his order suspending all operations until the Government of India might arrive at a decision upon his suggestions. The matter has at last been settled by the resolution published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, of the 16th instant, in a way which will probably give general satisfaction. The changes introduced are few and of no great importance. The area which may be granted by the local authorities has been raised from 1,000 to 1,800 acres, that with which the Board of Revenue may deal from 1,200 to 3,000; the period for appealing to the Commissioner from orders of the Deputy Commissioner has been increased from 30 to 60 days; the cost of certain surveys has been reduced from one rupee eight annas to one rupee an acre; where amalgamations are permitted the proportion of the land to be cultivated with tea, may be calculated on the amalgamated area; and as suggested by the Planters' Association, fines have been substituted for the extreme penalty of forfeiture as a punishment for minor breaches of the conditions. On the other hand, the fee on transfers before the execution of a preliminary lease, and on transfers and amalgamations when less than five per cent. of the land has been sown in tea, has been raised from two annas to a rupee an acre, as a check on land jobbing. The auction system is not introduced at present, but power is reserved to adopt it hereafter in respect of any particular area. We presume this refers to land not now open to settlement, but which may hereafter be made available, as has been repeatedly proposed in regard to certain blocks. In these cases applications are so numerous that it is difficult to deal with them on any principle, except that of accepting the highest bid. The work of settlement now for nearly a year suspended in Jalpaiguri will be at once resumed.

Mr. Willie Park, jun., the well-known golfer, who has just returned from a visit to America, tells of a match he played there with Willie Dunn under exceptional circumstances. It was the time of the recent heat wave in New York, and on the day on which the match was decided the heat Mr. Park describes as being "something terrible." The thermometer registered 101 degrees in the shade. Notwithstanding this, there was a large following, many of whom sought to overcome the effects of the heat by bathing their heads under running water taps on different parts of the course. It was almost impossible to keep the balls in a playable condition, as the heat softened the guttapercha. To prevent them melting they were placed in ice and carried by a caddid, who deposited a changed ball at each tee, while the old ones were replaced in the ice for preservation!

Mr. Paul Dugene Cammiade, a son of Mr. G. H. Cammiade, of Madras, who took the Government of India Scholarship awarded to Madras in 1892, has successfully passed the Indian Civil Service Examination held in London during the course of last month. He entered Bishop Corrie's Grammar School in 1880, when six years old; and having plodded through all the classes, he matriculated in 1887, taking a high place in the first-class. He then joined St. Mary's College, where he took the F.A. degree in 1889. He attended the Presidency College for his B.A. degree, which he took in the History Branch, in 1891. Throughout these twelve years his name figured in the Prize List, being often the first on that list. During the first half of 1892 he attended the Law College in Madras, and having obtained the Government of India Scholarship, tenable for three years in England, he joined Caius College, Cambridge, where he went through a three years' course in Law. He went up for the Indian Civil Service Examination in 1895, and obtained sufficient marks for admission to the Service, but he failed to secure an appointment as he stood ninety-third, while sixty-four posts alone were available. He then had recourse to Mr. Wren, under whose able coaching he was well prepared, and is now successful.

RAILWAY RATES.

LETTER FROM THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, Calcutta, to the Hon. Mr. Glass, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, under date of 16th September:—

Sir,—I have been favoured by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce with a copy of its Committee's letter 1236 of 1896, dated the 7th instant, to your address on the subject of railway rates for the carriage of goods and of fares for passengers; and although I do not consider it necessary to enter into any discussion on the general questions raised in that letter, I think it desirable to point out certain important inaccuracies in statements made therein as to matters of fact in connection with the East Indian Railway, which unless noticed are calculated to give rise to very erroneous and misleading conclusions.

On page 5 of the printed copy of the Committee's letter the following case is given as an illustration of the cost of working coal traffic, the freight charges, and the profits on the operation—

The ordinary weight of mineral carried by a train, is, say, 600 tons.

Haulage of one ton for one mile, 1·59 pies.

Haulage of one ton from Asansol to Howrah, a distance of 132 miles, works out Rs. 1-1-4.

Haulage of 600 tons minerals, 132 miles, Rs. 650.

Charge of Railway per ton 132 miles, Rs. 2-13-0.

Charge of Railway per load of 600 tons of minerals for 132 miles, Rs. 1,987-8-0.

and in respect of these figures it is then stated—"As the fixed charges are included in the figures shown, the actual profit to the Railway must be far greater than is here indicated, even after allowance has been made for the empty running on the return journey to the coal fields." This statement is very far from being correct.

It may be desirable that I should first explain, that the fixed charges of the Railway represent the recurring half-yearly payments arising out of the arrangements for the purchase of the line, the interest on loans obtained for the purpose of additions and improvements to the Railway since it was purchased, and the contributions to the employes' Provident Fund. For the year 1895 these charges were as follows:—

		Rs.
(1.)	Annuity and other charges arising out of the purchase of the line	2,88,77,862
(2.)	Interest on loans	17,98,950
(3.)	Contribution to Provident Fund	3,83,022
	Total	3,10,58,834

The figures given by the Committee include item (3) only; they do not include items (1) and (2). In other words, they omit practically 90-100 of the fixed charges, and the magnitude of these charges shows the importance of the error involved.

I may also point out that the "charge" shown—i.e., the freight,—represents the gross charge; no allowance has been made for the rebates admisible, which, in the case of export coal, might reach as high as 20 per cent. of the total freight paid.

Again, the figures showing the cost of carrying a passenger and the profits therefrom, given towards the end of page 6 the Committee's letter, need correction. The correct figures are:—

Average fare received for carrying a passenger one mile	2·71 pies
Average cost of hauling a passenger 1 mile—working and fixed charges	1·92 "
Profit	·79 " instead of 2·05 pies

Further on page 6 of the letter, it is stated—"During the same year (1895) the East Indian Railway returned no less than 9·8 per cent. upon its Capital,"—and lower down the following table of results is given:—

	Percentage of nett earnings on capital expenditure.
1890	8·18
1891	10·05
1892	9·92
1893	9·34
1894	9·72
1895	9·80

I regret very much to have to say that no such results were obtained. It is quite true as stated in the Committee's letter that these precentages are shown in published official documents prepared for and by Government, and this fact probably justifies their having been put forward.

I would, however, point out that the capital expenditure upon which these percentages are reckoned represents only the conventional rupee outlay on the line to the end of 1879 plus the outlay since incurred on additions and improvements. It does not include several important items notably a sum of £6,550,000 sterling, the premium paid on the purchase of the line, nor the loss by exchange, nor the cost of land paid for by Government,—which, now that the Railway is Government property, should properly be considered in any calculation of this kind.

There are two other points to which it is probably desirable that I should refer. The first is the Committee's remark in page 3 of their letter in regard to reductions in wheat and seeds rates, where the Committee gladly admit that from 1873 to 1890 Railway rates on wheat and seeds showed a progressive reduction. Since that time they have been only fractionally lessened." Clearly there is little to be wondered at it, after a progressive reduction of rates throughout a period of 17 years, further subsequent reductions should be of a fractional character. But an examination of the facts does not, as it happens, show that this was the case in this instance. The following are some cases of reductions in these rates since 1890, which, it seems to me, can hardly be correctly described as "fractional" reductions, more especially so far as the charges over the East Indian Railway are concerned.

From	Wheat and seeds rates to Howrah, 1890. Rs. a. p.	Wheat and seeds rates to Howrah, 1896. Rs. a. p.	Reduction in through rate per cent.	Reduction in E. I. Ry. proportion per cent.
Nagpur	0 8 9	0 6 7	25	60
Ryzabad	0 9 4	0 7 9	17	23
Lucknow	0 8 6	0 7 1	17	23
Hardoi	0 8 8	0 7 7	12½	20
Shajahanpur	0 8 8	0 7 7	12½	20
Bareilly	0 9 0	0 7 7	12½	21
Nawabgunj	0 8 0	0 7 5	7	11
Gorakhpur	0 6 11	0 6 3	10	13
Uskabazar	0 7 4	0 6 9	8	7
Umballa	0 11 7	0 10 7	9	9
Aligarh	0 9 1	0 8 6	6	
Etawah	0 9 7	0 8 6	11	11
Allahabad	0 8 4	0 7 0	16	16
Jubbulpore	0 7 4	0 6 7	10	10
Katni	0 7 2	0 6 1	13	13
Sutna	0 8 2	0 6 0	27	27
Mirzapur	0 7 8	0 7 0	9	9

In regard to the East Indian Railway goods rates generally the following figures, which show the average receipts per ton of goods per mile carried during 1895 compared with the cost of hauling the same,—working and fixed charges,—afford abundant evidence that the question of reducing rates when possible in view to encouraging traffic is not lost sight of on this railway—

	Pies.
Average receipts per ton	4·33
Average cost of haulage (working and fixed charges) per ton	4·64
Difference, profit	·19

In connection with this question the Bengal Government are no doubt aware of the controversy now going on between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the railways leading to Bombay in which it has been shown by the Bombay Chamber that the rates obtaining on this railway are much lower than those on the Bombay lines, and contended that they are preferrentially in favour of Calcutta.

The other point I would notice is the opinion expressed by the Committee, on page 6 of their letter, that labourers travelling from their homes for employment should be carried at reduced fares. This matter has already had attention on this railway. In February last, as the result of an inquiry from the President of the Labour Commission, then sitting, as to whether the Board of Directors of the Company would favourably consider any proposals for reduction of fares in the case of large parties of emigrants being brought down from the North-Western Provinces, or other parts of India, to labour in the coal mines of Bengal, the Board agreed to carry such labourers in parties of 50, or multiples of 50, travelling distances of over 250 miles on this railway, at the low rate of 1¼ pies per mile—a very substantial reduction—and the Labour Commission was informed accordingly.

In regard to the coal traffic, in which the Government of Bengal doubtless take a special interest, I give for information the following figures showing the quantities carried since 1890, and the effect to the trade of the reductions in rates that the Railway has since then made, and made, I may point out, of its own initiative, in view to assisting in the development of the trade.

	Quantity carried. Tons.	Freight earned. Rs.
1890	1,458,437	62,34,301
1891	1,693,164	71,41,660
1892	1,785,163	69,54,308
1893	1,921,239	72,69,863
1894	2,144,227	79,44,220
1895	2,553,525	94,40,281
1896—½ year	1,440,789	52,11,862
	Freight at rates in force in 1890. Rs.	Effect of reductions in rates. Rs.
1890	...	...
1891	75,78,897	4,37,237
1892	82,09,537	12,55,229
1893	87,02,452	14,32,589
1894	97,28,160	17,83,940
1895	1,17,81,018	22,91,737
1896—½ year	68,15,663	16,04,801

It will be seen that assuming the traffic in the second half of the current year will be equal to that in the first half, which from the results so far obtained seem more than likely, the coal traffic will have doubled in these seven years, and that the reductions made in freight charges during that period on the quantity carried will have amounted to no less a figure than 109 lakhs of rupees.

In conclusion, I trust I may be permitted to observe, that I think it can hardly be denied that the foregoing results in connection with the coal trade, and the facts stated earlier in this letter, as regards the general traffic, afford strong evidence that the Railway Company has during the period referred to carried out a liberal policy towards its customers, and has endeavoured so far as is prudent to fix its charges for transport so as to admit of the free expansion of business and the development of the resources of the country as far as possible.—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, J. Douglas, Acting Agent.

EAST AFRICAN NEWS.

A correspondent of the "Pioneer," writing from Mombassa, on 25th August, says:—The principal event during the past month has been the opening of the Makupa bridge, which connects for the first time he is land of Mombassa with the mainland. The bridge is 1,700 feet long and has been erected in a little over three months which would be considered quick work in any country, but is absolutely an unprecedented record for East Africa and reflects the highest credit on Mr. Robert Anderson, the Engineer in charge of the work. The day after the bridge was finished plate-laying commenced on the mainland and is now proceeding rapidly at the rate of half a mile a day. This rate will be very considerably increased when the proper locomotives arrive, as at present the railway has to depend on two small "A" pass engines, which are very unsuitable for conveying permanent-way materials up one in thirty gradients. Three of the new locomotives and a large number of wagons are however expected within a few days, and as soon as they are on the road the difficulties of keeping the plate laying gangs supplied with sufficient material will be over. There will then only remain the water difficulty which, however, will be a serious one for the first hundred miles for a long time to come. Condensers will shortly be erected on the island and then regular water-trains will have to be run as there is practically no water on the mainland till the Tsavo river, about mile 125, is reached. The survey is proceeding apace and the first forty miles are now staked out, and as the following 60 miles run across a flat desert in a bee-line, it should not take long. A second survey party is now at work at Kibwezi; about mile 185, and a third party will soon start for Kikuyu at mile 350, so in the course of the next year there should be full data to determine what the cost of the first half of the line will be. Arrangements have also been made for collecting and bringing down to Kibwezi large numbers of Wakamba and Wakikuyu who will commence the earthwork half-way between Mombassa and Kikuyu and so have a considerable amount of surfacing done by the time the rail head reaches Kibwezi. It would be impossible to send Indian labourers up-country at present owing to the enormous expense that would have to be incurred in rationing them, and so for the present they can only work within a few miles from where the line is laid. The Wakamba and Wakikuyu can always be fed on the products of the country, and should they take to the work kindly and come in large numbers it will be of immense service to the rapid progress of the railway. The currency in the Wakamba country is cloth and brass wire, but probably long before the line gets through, the depreciated rupee will be in full circulation as the course of the line is sure to be followed by the Indian trader who will soon instruct the guileless savage as to the advantage of having his worldly possessions in annas and pice in preference to brass and beads. As to there being any danger of fighting, all reports go to show that the country is as peaceable as could be wished, and a thick stick is all that the traveller requires, while the ferocity of the Masai may be put down as the purest myth at the present time, whatever it may have been in the past. Altogether the prospects of the rapid progress of the railway are extremely favourable, and by the end of 1897 quite a third of the railway should be completed.

A large party assembled to inaugurate the opening of the bridge on August 8th, on the invitation of the Chief Engineer and Mrs. Whitehouse. A special train, with nearly all the European residents, left Kilindini harbour and they were safely conveyed over the bridge and to the rail head about two miles on the mainland. A large number of the native population also came to see the "shaitan gharry," and as many as could be packed into a wagon were allowed to accompany the party. A pleasant afternoon was spent and the health of the railway drunk with all the honours. Since M'Baruk ceased from troubling and the regiment left, Mombassa has been having a very dull time of it, and one almost wishes for another rebellion so that we can have the 24th B. I. back again and also the navy. The harbour has been deserted by H. M.'s ships for a long time, though the "Sparrow" was herefor a few days. The fleet is, however, expected very shortly, and there will then be a certain amount of dissidation. Mombassa is, however, sadly handicapped in not having a club or even a large room where entertainments can be given. The soil is very unsuitable for a cricket ground and the jungle too thick to make a golf course, and consequently the amusements are confined solely to lawn-tennis.

Notwithstanding warnings in the press, a considerable number of artisans and clerks arrive in the expectation of getting work on the railway at high pay; but it cannot be too strongly pointed out that for the present there is very little to be got, and as the line is being constructed by Indian labour the wages are on a low scale compared with the fabulous rates which are supposed to be paid at Johannesburg and on the South African railways. Good Indian carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and labourers of all kinds are certain of plenty of employment at good wages, but Europeans will not find it worth their while to come to Mombassa for some time to come unless they mean to go up-country. This, however, requires a certain amount of capital, as the journey is a very expensive one at present, and immigrants would have to be prepared to support themselves on their own capital for certainly the first year. A large party came by a recent steamer and have left for Kikuyu, where they propose to start farming and grow coffee, tobacco, &c., and it will be interesting to see the results of their experiment. All travellers there give a glowing account of the climate there and of the fertility of the soil, but till the railway reaches there, it is impossible that any export can take place.

News from Uganda come in occasionally. Mr. Berkeley, the Commissioner there, rules with a firm hand and the country is quiet; in fact, East Africa has probably never known such an era of peace as exists at present.

HE INVESTED ONLY 7-6.

There is a man who has spent the part twenty-five years of his life exploring for gold and other minerals in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealnd. He has no doubt picked up some money, yet he says that the investment of 7-6 brought him in bigger returns than any other he ever made.

Yet, hold on a minute. Don't let us jump to the conclusion that we can all get rich out of the proceeds of 7-6 till we hear further from this financier. He has a humorous way of putting a serious thing, for which we should like him all the more. Some folk have no idea that sound sense and genuine fun are twin brothers, but they are all the same.

Our friend's name is William Bromfield Peck, and he lives at Russell, New Zealand, a long way off. He says it is a lovely country and intends to stay in it the balance of his days. As he landed in Australia, from England, in 1886, he has been there long enough to know what he is talking about. He advises persons of limited means who would like to become small landholders to emigrate to New Zealand.

Still, he reminds us that in the end we must pay for what we get. "The calling of a prospector, for instance," said Mr. Peck, "is full of hard work. Besides, it entails rough living, such as salt junk, soddened damper, with tea in bucketfuls. One must have the digestive capacity of an ostrich or an anaconda to stand that diet for long. It must therefore be taken as proof of the good machinery inside of my system, when I mention that I actually stood it for nearly twenty-five years.

"My punishment was delayed, you see, but it didn't fail. At last the climax came, and I was prostrated with agonising pain in the stomach and all the other symptoms of a profound derangement of all the digestive organs. I had to knock off work and cease all exertion. I was imbued with disgust with all things mundane. 'I believe that dyspepsia is responsible for a large portion of the world's suicide!'"

Mr. Peck's conjecture is exactly parallel with the fact as set forth in the official statistics of all civilised countries. No other disease so demoralises and depresses human nature. It attacks the secret strongholds of the reason and drives people insane; it stupefies the sensibilities; it turns men and women into selfish, useless, nuisances; it impels them to commit crime. All this in addition to their own desolution and suffering. Yes, Mr. Peck is quite right.

But to get back to what he says about himself. "At the advice of friends—Mr. W. Williams of this place—I began to take the far-famed Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. What result did it have? I'll tell you: 'It has transformed me from a prematurely old man into one quite regenerated.'

"I am a rapid eater and can't break myself of the bad habit. Hence I make it a point to keep a bottle by me always and an occasional dose when necessary to set me right.

"I can safely assert that the investment of 7-6 in Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was the best I ever made in all my chequered career. You may depend that I prescribe this medicine to all and sundry people I come in contact with. Prior to using it I spent pounds at different times, but only got partial relief. The Syrup seems to make straight for the seat of the trouble.' I pen these lines just to show other sufferers the way out. There are any number of respectable persons here who can attest the truth of what I have written.—Respectfully (Signed) Wm. Bromfield Peck, Russell, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, July 2nd, 1892."

We don't call for witnesses.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. THOMAS HARDY has now decided to publish his story The Pursuit of the Well-Beloved in the collected edition of his writings. It is not certain, however, that he will extend it in any way, but in any case, it will have a specially written preface. This will of course, be the first appearance of The Pursuit of the Well Beloved in book form, and with it the collected edition will be completed.

Admirers of Richard Jefferies will be glad to hear that two unpublished volumes by him are about to appear. One is called Jefferies' Land, and is a history of Swindon and the neighbouring country. The other is The Early Fiction of Richard Jefferies' Land, it is edited by Grace Toplis. Both books will be issued next month by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, in limited editions.

An important book of travel is announced by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen for publication this autumn. The writer is Sir George Robertson, Her Majesty's Agent at Gilgit, who played so distinguished a part in connection with the defence of the fort of Chitral. Previously he had made a remarkable journey in Kafiristan, and his coming volume, the Kafirs of the Hindu-Kush is his account of it.

Sir George Robertson will probably be in England before his book is published. He mentions in it that the people of Kafiristan first excited his curiosity during the Afghan war of 1879-80. Afterwards in Chitral he saw several of the Kafirs and heard many strange tales of their manners and customs. He asked the permission of the Government of India to be allowed to enter the Kafir country, should he find that possible. The only previous European who had attempted to go into Kafiristan was General Lockhart. Jealousies broke out, however, among the Kafir headmen, and he did not get far. Sir George Robertson was more fortunate. Mr. A. D. McCormick illustrates the book.

Two interesting volumes of memoirs, translated from the French, are promised by Messrs. Henry. One is the recollections of Alexis de Tocqueville, who wrote at well-known work on American democracy. He was a man of affairs as well as of letters, and for short period during the Presidency of Louis Napoleon he was French Foreign Minister. It is the critical period in French history, 1848-49, which he covers in these recollections. This period saw the fall of Louis Philippe and the advent of Louis Napoleon, and De Tocqueville had an inside view of all that went on. The English issue, which has been translated by Mr. Teixera de Mattos, will have a portrait of De Toqueville.

The other work in preparation by Messrs. Henry also appeared recently in French. This is the memoirs of Marshal Oudinot, Duc de Reggio, one of Bonaparte's generals. The marshal's wife left a mass of literary material from which the memoirs have been compiled. She was much with her husband in the field, accompanying him, for instance, during the retreat from Moscow. Of that she gives a very graphic description, and indeed she draws vivid pictures of all that stirring epoch. The book takes in the Revolution, the Directory, Napoleon's ascendency, the Restoration, and comes up to about 1830. It will have photographs of the marshal and his wife, who in the end, of course, threw in their lot with the Bourbons.

Messrs. Macmillan will at once begin to issue the Jewish Library, which Mr. Joseph Jacobs is editing for them. The first volume is entitled Jewish Life in the Middle Ages, and is by Mr. Israel Abrahams. It will be followed by Aspects of Rabbinic Theology, from the pen of Mr. S. Schechter, who is reader of Rabbinic at Cambridge. Mr. Lucien Wolf is to write on the Return of the Jews to England, the Rev. S. Singer on The Jewish Prayer Book, and the Rev. Morris Joseph on Jewish Ethics. Jewish ceremonial and the early history of the Jews in America will be treated by American writers, Dr. Cyrus Adler and Professor Gottheil; and Mr. Jacobs himself will contribute a volume on The Jewish Race as a whole.

Messrs. Kegan Paul are publishing a new volume by the genial lover of nature who writes under the nom de guerre A. Son of the Marshes. The papers fall into the divisions of the seasons, there being subjects that pertain to all of these. The author starts with a chapter on Feathered Builders, and then chats about Woodpeckers and their Allies and Roadside Singers and Covert Warblers. Turning to the water, he studies the pike, the perch, the bream, and the roach, and again has something to say about wood craft and Old Guns and their Owners. Mr. George C. Haite has drawn a series of landscapes for the volume, and Miss Dorothy C. Nicholl has made sketches from life of the birds which come under notice.

In few days' time Messrs. Innes will publish the first volume of their new series dealing with sports. It relates to Rugby football, and is by Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson, a well-known authority on the game. He has played for Cambridge and for England, and some of the contributors to the volume have equally high credentials. There are articles on Rugby football by Mr. Frank Mitchell, Mr. George MacGregor, Mr. C. J. N. Fleming, Mr. R. H. Catzell, Mr. H. B. Tristram, and Mr. C. B. Nicholl. The work is fully illustrated—largely from instantaneous photographs—and is dedicated to Mr. Rowland Hill. It will be followed in the series by a volume upon ice sports, such as skating and curling.

Messrs. Skeffington's list of new books includes the reminiscences of Signor Arditi, the musical conductor. These have been edited by the Baroness von Zedlitz, and they will probably be ready next month. They deal with the musical and operatic world during the past fifty years, and include many anecdotes of the great singers, composers, and instrumentalists with whom Signor Arditi was brought into contact. His volume will be one of about half-a-dozen autobiographies which are promised by various publishers before Christmas. The interest of readers in these personal books shows no sign of decreasing, but we shall have fewer notable biographies this season than we had last autumn.

The Oxford University Press has in preparation an Historical Atlas of Modern Europe. The first part—the Atlas is to be issued in parts at a popular price—is announced for the autumn. Altogether the Atlas will consist of 90 coloured maps on paper 15 by 12 inches, and each map will be accompanied by a page of descriptive and historical letterpress. Mr. R. L. Poole, M.A., the general editor, has had the assistance of Professors Bury, York Powell, Prothero, and Tout; Messrs. R. Dunlop, F. Haverfield; C. Oman, G. H. Orpen, and W. H. Stevenson, and of other scholars.

Amongst recent additions to the Museums at Kew Gardens is one illustrating a singular application of the blackthorn (Prunus spinosa). It seems that the spines or thorns of this wellknown plant are not uncommonly used on the east coast of Essex as fish-hooks. In the volume on Sea Fishing, forming one of the Badminton Library series, these singular hooks are illustrated, and are thus referred to: "In the Thames estuary, on the coast of Essex, thorn hooks are still used. The form of these curious contrivances which we should expect to find among aborigines rather than in English waters, will be understood from the illustration. Each thorn has about an inch of lugworm twisted round it, and the lines so baited are laid about 50 yards from the shore at low tide."

Mr. Anthony Hope's new volume, entitled The Heart of Princess Osra, will be published by Messrs. Longman in about a fortnight's time, with nine illustrations by Mr. John Williamson. It will consist of a series of short stories dealing with the many adventures of the Princess Osra, of the House of Elphberg. The scene of the stories is in Streisau, a locale which is familiar to all who have made the acquaintance either of the story or the play of The Prisoner of Zenda.

Dr. Nansen's countrymen, Nordahl Rolfsen and Professor W. Brogger have written a popular account of his family, his training, his domestic life and his scientific and sporting enterprises. They have applied to specialists for chapters on his work as a biologist, on the scientific significance of his famous crossing of Greenland, and on the history and conditions of Arctic exploration. A full account is given of the theories on which Nansen based his hopes of reaching the North Pole. The memoir in which these things appear, and which will be published here by Messrs. Longmans, will be copiously illustrated not only from photographs, but with characteristic drawings by E. Werenskiold and other Norwegian artists. It also contains three coloured maps.

Harward Historical Studies, published in the United States under the direction of the Department of History and Government from the income of the Henry Warren Torrey Fund, will comprise works of original research selected from the recent writings of teachers and graduate students in the Department of History and Government in Harward University. The series will also include collections of documents, bibliographies, reprints of rare tracts, &c. The monographs will appear at irregular intervals, but it is hoped that at least three volumes will be published annually. The first three volumes of the series will be The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States of America, 1638-1870, by W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph. D., Professor in Wilberforce University; The Contest over the Ratification of the Federal Constitution in Massachusetts, by S. B. Harding, A. M., Assistant Professor of History in Indiana University; A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina, by D. F. Houston, M.A., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Texas.

During his last visit to Naples the Emperor of Germany begged the Archbishop to procure for him from Cardinal Capecelatro a complete edition of the latter's works. The celebrated Cardinal sent an elegant edition to the Emperor, who has now, through the person of Herr von Bulow, who went to Naples the other day from Rome on purpose, sent an autograph letter of thanks to Cardinal Capecelatro and the Order First Class of the Red Eagle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Iran, 4,066 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Alphee, 998 tons, Captain F Etienne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire (15th September) via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sister of the Sultan of Muscat, Mr and Mrs Rat, daughter and nurse, and 46 deck.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Melbourne, 1,947 tons, Captain G Duchaten, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Singapore—Mr C S Buchannon. For Samarang—Mr Breymann, Mr and Mrs Mazet, Mr and Mrs Poiree, Mrs Melanie Theve, Mr D Equenellay, Mr Mourean. For Haiphong—Mr H Guermean, Mr Desire Dupre, Mr Raymond, Mrs Gimey and family. For Shanghai—Mr Bray, Mr A E Ramdor, Mr Aguis Gustave, Mr Aguis F Batailles, Mr Lacruche, Mr Verriere, Mrs Junsens Asinelle, Mrs Hofteeaegols, Mr Elisabeth, and Mr Julie. For Yokohama.—Mr de Stabeurath, Mr and Mrs Buckley and Mr Sakai. For Colombo—Mr W J Robson, and Surg-Major and Mrs Macnamara.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Dido		Watson	Karachee		F M & Co
D	Merrit	449	Gilmore	Natal		D Abdoola
G	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar		25-9 F Heyer
K	Brahamani	523	Budrudin	Manglore	25-9	Shepherd & Co
P	Brindisi	2123	Wickenden	China	26-9	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	543	Adam	C Gulf	24-9	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Shownugger	26-9	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
7	Imperatrix	2334	Rassevich	Trieste		1-10 A Lloyd
16	Persia	2331	Osborne	Liverpool	27-9	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	760	Tice	Kurrachee	26-9	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Arracan	2930		W & A Graham

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 14·5s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	H. M. S. Redbreast	Martin	Aden, Sept. 13.
23	Alphee (s)	Etienne	Bushire, Sept. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Iran (s)	Hughes	Antwerp, &c.

The steamer Melbourne, Captain Duchaten, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China and Japan.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Assyria, for Persian Gulf via Karachee.
" Kapurthala, for Karachee via Kathiawar coast ports.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
19 Malda s ..... Nash ..... Moulmein, Sept. 13.
Bhandara s ..... Hansen ..... Middlesbro, July 25.
Pongola s ..... Cox ..... Natal, Aug. 22.
20 Dictator s ..... Bonn ..... Liverpool, Aug. 21.
Ranza s ..... Stanhope ... Colombo, Sept. 14.

DEPARTURES.

September 19.—Steamers Inchbara, Kasara, Pundua, Nizam, Huzara and Umlazi, and ship Rhine.
September 20.—Steamer Exe.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
June					
28	Nour-El-Bahr	Cooke	Hodeida		
September					
2	A Parras	Hoskins	Newport	9	Persian Gulf
3	S Berkhud	Grant	Hodeida	8	Hodeida
	Shannon	Crewe	Bombay	14	Bombay
4	A Provana It M of War	Colitiletti	Zeilla	9	Zeilla
5	Pigeon H M's	Cartwright	Zeilla		
7	Minto R I M.	Bauch	Somali coast	8	Somali coast
	Banffshire	Coull	London		Brisbane
	Thames	Nantes	London		Bombay
8	St Nimian	Hynes	Java		Port Said F O
	Maharatta	Ramsayne	London		Calcutta
	Cowrie	Parsons	Batoum	13	Colombo F O
	C Cameron	Barr	Calcutta	8	London
9	Yaroslavi	Kitaleff	Odessa	9	Vladivostok
	Palestina	Polleri	Museowa		Mussowa
	Meyjun	Marais	Somali coast	11	Somali coast
10	Sutlej	Symons	Bombay	10	Venice, &c
	Goloonda	Burkitt	Calcutta		London
	Salazie	Paul	Bombay		Marseilles
11	Redbreast H M's	Martin	Seychelles	13	Bombay
	Mobile	Bean	Jeddah	11	Bombay
	Saint Giles	Fortay	Cardiff		
	Horatio	Wise	Bombay		Hull
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	12	Hodeida
	Tuna	Ogindinssen	Somali coast		Somali coast
	Bromo	Bagchus	Batavia		Rotterdam
12	Minto R I M.	Baugh	Somali coast		
	D Maclean	Price	Calcutta		London
	Imperatrix	Ressovich	Trieste	13	Bombay
13	Glamorgan shire	Viviyan	Singapore		New York
	Q Eleanor	Ritson	Cardiff		
	Kirkby	Spence	Java		Port Said F O
	Quanza P Gun Boat	Lima	Zanzibar		
	Trocas	Barry	Batoum		Singapore F O
	S Berkhud	Grant	Hodeida		
	Darmstadt	Eichal	Sydney		Bremen
	Jumna	Sanders	Brisbane		London
14	Cam	Shaw	New York	15	China

Aden, September 14.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
7 Kilwa s ..... Gimblett ..... Persian Gulf.
Purulia s ..... Skinner ..... Bombay.
Alphee s ..... Etienne ..... Do.
8 Satrunji s ..... F Ahmed ..... Do.
Dwarka s ..... Tice ..... Do.
Drachenfels s ..... Kenneweg ..... Hamburg via B'bay.
Vindobona s ..... Bellen ..... Trieste.
9 Marquis Bacquehem s ..... Castanzo ..... Bombay.
11 Kapurthala s ..... Robertson ..... Do.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
7 Kilwa s ..... Gimblett ..... Bombay.
Alphee s ..... Etienne ..... Persian Gulf.
8 Purulia s ..... Skinner ..... Do.
Rheinfels s ..... Wilkens ..... Hamburg and Bremen via B'bay.
Satrunji s ..... F Ahmed ..... Bombay.
Vindobona s ..... Bellen ..... Do.
9 Dwarka s ..... Tice ..... Do.
Marquis Bacquehem s ..... Castanzo ..... Trieste.
10 Echuca s ..... Bond ..... Freemantle.
12 Kapurthala s ..... Robertson ..... Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Drachenfels, Kenneweg, D Graham & Co, for Hamburg.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—46 cases chemicals, E D Sassoon and Co; 153 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rufford Hall s—25 cases soap, A H Sideek.
Persia s—2 cases glassware, and 4 cases soap, A M Sodder; 100 cases chemicals, Adamjee Bhagjee; 5 cases plate glass, Hassanally Mohomedally; 15 cases glassware, Gangjee Poonjee.
Ras Rowa s—10 cases oilmenstores and 4 cases soap, A H Sideek.
Thames s—33 cases provision, 5 cases cheese, and 1 case biscuits, Abdoolally Dadoomia and Co; 5 bales printing paper and 2 cases writing paper, C Claridge and Co; 15 cases tobacco manufactured, Essoofally Russoojee; 10 cases chemicals, V Fukoor Chawathe; 2 cases bacon, Bomanjee Maneckjee Panthaky; 2 cases writing paper, M Essajee; 50 cases provision, &c., Essoofally Russoojee; 7 cases medicine, &c, Heerjee Muljee; 1 case medicine Cursondas Nathoo and Co; 7 cases ham, 10 cases provision, &c, 6 cases cheese, and 6 cases bacon, D Dadabhoy; 28 cases varnish, Mahomedbhoy Abdool Hoosein and Brother; 5 cases chemicals, etc, Duke and Sons; 25 drums turpentine Esmailjee Currimbhoy.
Persia s—3 cases tobacco manufactured, Damoder Ruttonsee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfiles s—1 case glassware, A M Sodder; 10 bales tissue paper, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood; 15 cases glassware, Hajee Abdool Currim Hajee Tyeb.
Stolzenfels s—3 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—57 bales brown paper, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—22 bales writing paper, A H Essoofally; 33 bales writing paper, Mahomedally Essajee; 16 bales writing paper, 10 bales tissue paper and 2 cases gold embossed paper, Shaik A S Dawood.

FROM VENICE.

Vindobona s—15 cases soap, Tyabjee Sumsoodin.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot 53, Harringdon Road, London, England.

THE TRUE STORY OF A GIRL'S ESCAPE.

AT the village of Troedyrhiw, in South Wales, lives, with her aunt, a Miss Rose Hancock. The village is very suitably named, for, as the Welsh derivation denotes, it lies at "the foot of the hills," in the Taff Valley. From her plump, pleasant appearance one would hardly suppose that she had had a day's illness in her life. Yet, within a comparatively short time, she has passed through a most trying, and apparently a mortal illness, which, indeed, made her friends despair that she would ever recover. Doctor after doctor was called in without success, a change of air and other means were tried, and all without success; and when a lingering decline and death seemed the only prospect for her, a chance recommendation had such eminently gratifying results, that Miss Hancock was able to present the hardy-looking appearance in which the reporter found her.

Miss Hancock, whose address is 36, Tyntaldwyn-terrace, Troedyrhiw, near Merthyr Tydfil, willingly granted an interview. She stated that, she was twenty-one years old. About eighteen months previously she contracted a cold as the result of a slight chill, and it developed into symptoms of a most serious kind. It is Miss Hancock's opinion that she had dropsy. She was rendered extremely pale, weak, and feeble, and was not fit to do the house-hold work which she had previously been doing. She states that she was very despondent, for she not only consulted local doctors, but was attended by medical men at Merthyr, and also went away for a change, and yet after some months she made no improvement. Then it was, by one of those lucky chances which often have such a vital influence on human affairs, that she heard of the great benefits a neighbour had received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. On this recommendation Miss Hancock procured six boxes of the Pills, and after two boxes had been used she began to feel considerable benefit. She was speedily convalescent, eventually becoming as strong as ever, and able to do the work which had been too much for her just before. "Upon parents," says a well-known doctor, "rests a great responsibility at the time their daughters are budding into womanhood. If your daughter is pale, complains of weakness, is 'tired out' upon the slightest exertion; if she is troubled with headache, backache, pain in the side; if her temper is fitful, and her appetite is poor, she is in a condition of extreme peril, a fit subject for the development of that most dreaded of all diseases—consumption. If you notice any of these symptoms, lose no time in procuring Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They will assist the patient to develop properly and regularly; they will enrich the blood, and restore health's roses to the cheeks, bright eyes and a lightness of step will surely follow their use, and all dangers of consumption and premature death will be averted. Wise and prudent mothers will insist upon their daughters taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills upon the approach of the period of puberty, and thus avoid all chances of disease or early decay."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the femal sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Vaiduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

The Most Perfect
Disinfectant
Known to Science.

KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS
SANITAS
FLUIDS
POWDERS
SOAPS & APPLIANCES

Fragrant, Non-Poisonous
Does not Stain or Corrode.

"I consider the 'Sanitas' preparations to be excellent, and I use them in my own house."
(Sir) CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.S.C.I., &c.,
Vice-President College of Surgeons, Ireland, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this paper, or to
BATHGATE & Co., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE.
"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co. Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Gramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill. BIRMINGHAM.

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
"EXCOCOEL" COCOA
In Packets and Tins.
Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS.
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSE SHOES. (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore; W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a more powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

GOLD & Co.'s

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all the British Merchants.

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SUPERIOR ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

JUST RECEIVED
A CONSIGNMENT OF RARE
AND
SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM MOST FAMOUS MAKERS.
KEYLESS ACTION,
FULL JEWELLED.
ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS

Engine-Turned or Richly Engraved.

Gold Filled Case, Crystal Open Face	Rs. 125
Ditto Hunter Case	Rs. 130 to „ 150
Ditto Demi-Hunter Case	„ 140

NOTE.—These Gold Filled Cases are of the same quality of metal, SOLID THROUGHOUT. Guaranteed equal to 18-carat gold in appearance, and not to change colour or tarnish in wear.

Sterling Silver Case, Crystal Open Face	Rs. 65
Ditto Hunter Case	„ 75
Ditto Demi-Hunter Case	„ 80

The whole of the above are of specially strong manufacture, made to our special order, with all the latest improvements.

MAX MINCK & Co., Lahore and Simla.

Illustrated Price List of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, etc., free on application.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers : RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

TANTALUS SPIRIT STANDS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottles, 3½ in., Rs. 4-8 each.

Silver Mounted Toilets in Cases, Rs. 40, Rs. 56, and Rs. 80.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.

Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Rs. 36.

Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, Rs. 46, and Rs. 65.

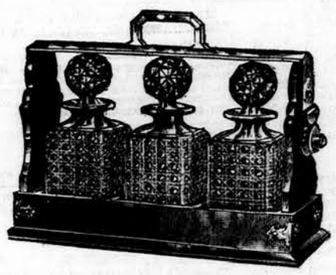
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 4 in., Rs. 9-8.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 35.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.

Tantalus Spirit Stand .....Rs. 35.
Do. do. 2 pint Bottles ... „ 26.

New Jewel, Perfume and Toilet Cabinet, Rs. 200.



Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 80.

Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 38.

Corinthian Tantalus Spirit Frame, 3 quart Bottles, Rs. 145.

Combination Spirit, Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet, Rs. 180.

After Dinner Tray, Rs. 240.

BOMBAY & POONA.

FANCY CABINET GOODS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

R. DITMAR'S

GUARANTEED

STORMPROOF

LANTERNS.

THE GLOBE LANTERN.

R. DITMAR'S

GUARANTEED

STORMPROOF

LANTERNS.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.

THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF **GLOBE LANTERN,**
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF **VERITAS LANTERN,**
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF **DOMESTIC LANTERN,**

Well known all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard.*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

Stephens Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless! Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, prevents its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

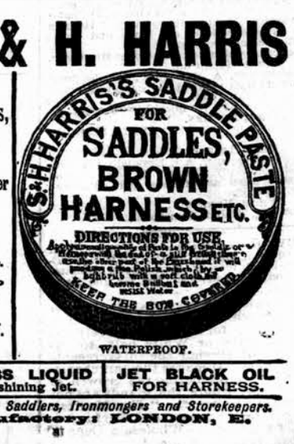
S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.



WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

same as supplied to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

"This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

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